STOCKS & BONDS, CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE

Corporation—	Amount Outstdg.	Div.	1921 High	1921 Low	1921 Latest	1920 High	1920 Low
A. Rad., com., new.	*552,250	..	73⅛	66⅜	68	84	64
Am. Rad., pfd.....	**3,000,000**	**7**	**116**	**101**	**108**	**125¼**	**99**
Am. Shipb., com...	7,600,000	†7	72	55	55	120	49
Am. Shipb., pfd....	7,900,000	7	68	50	50	84¼	64
Arm. & Co., pfd....	60,000,000	7	95	84	89¾	113	80
Arm. Leather, com.	15,000,000	7	13½	12⅛	12⅛	17½	12½
Arm. Leather, pfd..	10,000,000	7	92½	83	83½	95	86¾
Beaver Board, com.	*174,433	4	42½	10	10	58	32½
Booth Fish., com..	*155,440	..	5⅝	3	4	15	3¼
Booth Fish., pfd...	2,943,000	7	35	20	20	75	20
Briscoe Mot., com..	*90,000	..	24	9	9	75	8
Briscoe Mot., pfd..	1,500,000	7	65	48	48	83	83
Bucyrus Co., com..	**4,000,000**	..	..	..	..	**31**	**31**
Bucyrus Co., pfd..	**4,000,000**	**4**	..	..	..	**100**	**93**
Bunte Bros., com..	**1,000,000	..	15	8½	8½	17½	12⅛
Butler Bros.	**15,000,000**	**10**	..	..	..	**311**	**260**
Case (J. I.) Plow Works, com......	*125,000	..	10¾	4	4⅛	24¼	5
Case (J. I.) Plow Works, 1st pfd...	3,500,000	7	75	60	60	98½	13
Case (J. I.) Plow Works, 2d pfd...	3,500,000	7	48½	30	30	98⅝	50
Chi. City & Conn. Rys., com.	150,000	‡	1	⅝	½	1	½
Chi. City & Conn. Rys., pfd.	250,000	‡	8	5	5	10¾	3½
Chi. City Rys......	**18,000,000**	**5**	**45**	**45**	**45**	**50**	**45**
Chi. El. Rys., com..	25,000,000	..	⅝	⅜	½	2	¼
Chi. El. Rys., pfd..	16,000,000	..	5	1¾	1¾	8¼	3½
Chi. Pneu. Tool Co.	6,485,800	8	67	48	48	110½	60
Chi. Rys., cts., sr. 1	*30,800	..	12½	10	12	20	10
Chi. Rys., cts., sr. 2	*124,300	..	3½	2	2	6	2
Chi. Rys., cts., sr. 3	*60,000	..	⅞	½	½	1½	½
Chi. Rys., cts., sr. 4	*50,000	..	½	¼	½	⅜	¼
Chi. Tit. & Tr. Co..	5,600,000	14	215	203	215	218	200
Com. Edison Co....	50,422,800	8	110	101½	108¾	109	100⅞
Cons. Co., pfd.....	***3,948,800**	**7**	..	..	..	92	76
Cont. Motors Co...	14,537,950	..	8	4⅞	5¾	14½	5¾
Cont. Motors, pfd..	**3,222,000**	**7**	..	..	..	**100**	**100**
Crane Co., pfd.....	4,142,400	7	105	102	104	..	..
Cud. Pack. Co., com.	17,249,500	7	64	45⅞	52	104½	50½
Deere & Co., pfd..	37,828,500	7	92	70	75	102½	85
Decker & Cohn....	100,000	..	26	15	15	47	29
Diam. Match Co...	16,090,000	8	106	94	96	132¼	95
Edm. Jones, com...	40,000	2	..	..	..	34	15½
Elder Corp.	***60,000**	..	..	..	..	**36**	**15**
Godchaux Sugar ..	*70,000	..	34½	18	26¼	63	20
Gt. L. Dr. & D. Co.	6,849,000	..	94⅞	61	78	98	57
Hartman Corp'n....	12,000,000	7	75	70	70½	107¾	69
H., St. L. Sug., cm.	2,000,000	12	8⅝	5½	5½	19½	8⅜
H. Sch. & M., com.	15,000,000	4	78	65	69¼	..	..
H. Sch. & M., pfd.	3,314,000	7	105	101¼	103	115	106
Hupp Motors, com.	5,192,000	10	16½	10½	10¾	22	9½
Hupp Motors, pfd..	**1,067,500**	**7**	..	..	..	102	101½
Ill. Brick Co......	4,700,000	6	67⅞	54	54	89	64
Inland Steel	7,883,625	7	48½	39	39	58⅛	45¼
Lib., McN. & Lib..	12,800,000	1	13	7¼	8¾	32	10¾
Lindsay Lt., com...	600,000	..	7½	4	4½	9½	4⅞
Lindsay Lt., pfd...	400,000	..	7½	7½	7½	9½	8
Mid. West. Ut., com.	*166,450	..	23½	13	19	..	..
Mid. West. Ut., pfd.	*15,564,720	..	45	24¼	39¾	..	..
Mitchell Motor Co.	*125,000	..	9½	4	5	48¾	3
Mont. Ward, pfd...	8,000,000	7	95	85	90½	..	..
Mont. Ward, new..	856,251 sh.	..	24⅝	14½	15¼	41	12½
Natl. Leather, com.	30,000,000	80	9½	6½	7⅛	18½	7⅝
Nat. Carbon, pfd..	5,600,000	8	107	100	101	118	100
N. Am. P. & P. Co.	799,970	..	..	..	..	**5**	**5**
Orph. Circ. Corp...	§548,955	2	29	19	19	37	23½
Page Steel	**1,000,000**	..	..	..	..	**3½**	**3**
P. G. L. & C. Co..	38,500,000	..	57¼	34½	53	47	29½
Pick & Co., Albert.	*150,000	10	27	22¼	22¼	50¼	20⅝
Piggly Wiggly "A"	150,000 sh.	..	20	10	12½	..	..
Pub. Service, com..	12,075,000	7	82½	65	80	80	62½
Pub. Service, pfd..	10,000,000	6	83½	80	80½	90	81
Quaker Oats, com..	11,250,000	12	150	73	97	302	148
Quaker Oats, pfd..	18,000,000	6	91	81½	83¾	98½	81
Reo Motor Car Co.	6,000,000	1	23	15	17½	29½	16⅞
Rep. Mot. Trucks..	*40,000	..	16	9	9	55	28
Root & Vand., A...	***90,000**	..	..	..	..	**52**	**18¼**
S. Rk. & Co., com.	105,000,000	8	99	59¼	60½	240	85
S. Rk. & Co., pfd..	8,000,000	7	105	95	95	118	100
Seft. Mfg. Co., pfd.	**1,250,000**	**7**	..	..	..	**102**	**102**
Shaw Co., com., new	*40,000	6	66	37½	44½	89	51
St. Gas & El., com.	12,679,150	..	13½	7½	7½	26½	10½
St. Gas & Elec., pfd.	12,379,850	8	37½	32	35½	42	33
Stewart Warn., new	525,000	..	36½	21½	22⅞	51	24½
Swift & Co........	150,000,000	8	104¼	88¾	96	133⅜	97½
Swift, Int.	22,500,000	16	35	22	23	59½	23
T., C. & F., Class A	*137,500	..	26	5¼	5¼	40	21
J. R. Thompson, cm.	6,000,000	6	46	26	39	56	22
J. R. Thompson, pf.	1,675,000	7	101	101	101	108¼	104½
U. Car. & Carb....	*2,800,426	2	60½	40⅜	43¾	78⅞	44¾
Union Iron	....	..	15½	6	8¼	..	..
Un. Pap. Bd., com.	12,000,000	..	30	15	15	29½	20
Un. Pap. Bd., pfd.	**1,500,000**	**6**	..	..	..	**76½**	**37**
Wahl Co., com....	*160,000	7	50⅜	36½	40	54½	36¾
Waldorf System ..	1,874,250	..	22	21	22	22¾	16
West. Knit. Mills..	*140,000	..	15½	8⅛	10½	25	8¼
West. Stone Co....	2,250,000	..	5	2	2	7	2
Wilson & Co., com.	201,893	5	46	30	34¼	80	36⅞
Wilson & Co., pfd.	10,848,500	7	90	78½	78½	99½	80
Wrigley, Jr., W. W.	*495,000	6	77½	69¼	73	83	70
Yellow Cab "B"...	50,000 sh.	7	113½	74	94	..	..

*Shares no par value. †9 per cent extra in 1919. ‡Should receive $4.50 in semi-annual payments. At present $1.50 to be paid semi-annually. **Par $10 a share. §Par value $25.
†Ex. dividends.

BONDS

	Range, 1921 High	Range, 1921 Low	Range, 1921 Latest	Range, 1920 High	Range, 1920 Low
Armour & Co., conv. 7s............	98	96⅜	98	98	95½
Booth Fisheries, deb., 6s...........	71	71	71	..	..
Chi. C. & C. Ry. S. F. 5s..........	41½	33	33	..	..
Chicago City Ry. 5s...............	66½	60	64	..	..
Chi. Gas Light & Coke, 5s.........	77	77	77	75	66
Chi. Railways, 5s................	66¾	61	64	71	54
Chi. Railways, 5s, sr. A...........	40	37	40	49	30
Chi. Railways, 5s, sr. B...........	35	28	31	36	28
Chi. Rys., purch. 5s...............	..	..	..	..	..
Chi. Rys., income, 4s.............	19½	19	19½	14	10
Chi. Telephone, 5s................	94¼	90¾	95	97¾	88
Commonwealth Edison, 5s.........	85⅝	78½	83	88⅛	77
Cudahy & Co., 5s.................	79½	77	77	86½	76
Diamond Match, 7½s.............	104	102½	104	..	..
Met. El. Rys., gold 4s............	49	44	47½	47	45
Morris & Co., 4½s................	76	76	76	73	72
N. Western El., 5s................	..	..	..	63¼	68
Ogden Gas, 5s....................	65	65	65	70	64
Public Service, 5s................	76	75	76	67	64
Peoples Gas Light & Coke, Ref. 5s..	72½	62¾	71½	69½	55
Swift & Co., 5s, 1944.............	87½	80¾	83	84	79
S. S. Elevated, 4½s..............	68	61	67½	66	63½
Wilson & Co., 6s..................	90¼	90¼	90¼	97⅝	79

INVESTMENT NEWS

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Saturday, September 3, 1921

Chicago—the Wonder City

THE editor acknowledges receipt, with thanks, from Mr. H. W. Fenton, vice-president of the Harris Trust and Savings bank, of an artistic brochure entitled "Chicago—the Wonder City." Partaking almost entirely of the advertising character, nevertheless it deserves more than passing encomium. The topic, handled in an altogether unusual way, lifts the booklet far beyond the pale of the ordinary.

Retrospection, actuality and visualization hold equal prominence in its well coordinated pages. The Coliseum, with its towers and crenelles suggestive of a fort, somehow bring back to mind the old days of Kinzie and Dearborn; busy State street at Madison, and the entrance to the arched railroad sheds of our up-to-date stations, picture the bustling, throbbing present; while the faithfully reproduced architects' drawings of the Chicago Plan Commission visualize the city as its sons want it to be—the Wonder City of the World. Men are dreamers and workers. Chicagoans possess to a remarkable degree both these virtues. They dream of beauty with the practical, and bring both into reality. Like the pioneers, like Cavelier de La Salle, the Chicagoan of today has vision, faith and practical intelligence, virtues inherited from rugged ancestors, plus—if that is possible — greater determination to achieve.

Hence the Chicago beautiful slowly unfolding like a glorious flower; hence "the gate of empire and the seat of commerce" predicted by La Salle.

The book is both an inspiration and a work of art. Whoever conceived it was a practical dreamer; whoever prepared the copy was a master ad man and a master workman. The descriptive matter is neither too short nor too long; nothing could be added to nor taken away without injuring the typographical symmetry or the literary conciseness of the book. The Harris Trust & Savings bank is to be congratulated upon having conceived and produced such a book which typifies as much its own achievement and progress as that of the city itself.

DES MOINES IS WALKING

The plight of Des Moines, now without street car service, and likely to continue so for some time, is what may happen in other communities.

Scarcely a city in the country has been wise or fair in its political control of street railroads. The voice of the people has been insistent for fares that do not pay cost of operation, and the politicians have acted along the lines of least resistance.

Transportation, quick and convenient, is something every city must have on its streets. Without it the wheels of enterprise will not go 'round. The street cars alone can meet the needs in cities too small for subways and elevated roads. But already, public injustice has made capitalists shy of enterprises dependent on public favor for protection against political oppression, and as a consequence there is likely to be more walking in many communities.

C. A. SLANEY OPENS BUSINESS

C. A. Slaney, until recently secretary and business manager of the St. Cloud Public Service Company, has resigned his position and is starting an accounting practice, with offices in Minneapolis and St. Cloud, Minn.

Mr. Slaney was formerly with the British Columbia Electric Railway Company as general auditor, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as chief accountant of the Pacific Division, chief accountant of Vancouver Power Company, senior accountant with Marwick Mitchell Peat & Co., and general auditor of Russell Grader Manufacturing Co. Prior to this he was engaged by several of the largest corporations in England, among them Kynochs, Limited, Corporation of Birmingham and the London & North Colstern Railway Company.

HAVANA ELECTRIC 7's

Eastern bankers offered this week $1,500,000 of 7 per cent. notes of the Havana Electric Railway, Light and Power Company at 97 and interest to yield 7¾ per cent. They are secured by $3,000,000 of the Havana Electric Railway, Light and Power Company's general mortgage 5 per cent. bonds. The company furnishes the electric light, power, gas and street railway service in Havana. Its earnings for the first six months of 1921 were at the rate of four and ninety-four one-hundredths times its total interest charges, including those of this issue.

INTERBORO'S TROUBLES

The application for a receiver for the Interborough company did not affect the market. The position of the company has been fully known to the general public during recent months, and continuance of the existing status has more than once depended, as the company's president states that it now depends, on extension of existing loans.

AM. LIGHT AND TRACTION

The American Light and Traction Company and its subsidiary companies report earnings available for dividends and depreciation for July, 1921, of $315,499.44, an increase of $133,798.09, or 73.6 per cent, compared with those of July, 1920, and of $988,851.62 for three months ended on July 31, an increase of $372,366.71, or 60.4 per cent, compared with those of the corresponding 1920 period.

EL PASO ELECTRIC

Stone & Webster, Inc., announce that a quarterly dividend of $2.50 per share has been declared on the common capital stock of El Paso Electric Company, payable September 15, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 1, 1921.

CHICAGO BANK STOCKS

Quoted by Babcock, Rushton & Co.

NATIONAL BANKS	Bid	Asked	Book Value
Albany Park Nat. Bank	125	130	127
Austin National Bank	140	145	127
Bowmanville National Bank	180	195	194
Calumet National Bank	180	200	153
*Cont. & Com. Nat. Bank	280	282	231
City Nat. Bk. of Evanston	250	260	249
Corn Ex. Nat. Bank	348	352	329
Drovers National Bank	225	235	171
†First Nat. Bk. of Chicago	373	378	340
First Nat. of Englewood	370	...	352
Fort Dearborn Nat. Bank	205	215	162
Irving Park Nat. Bank	210	...	177
Jefferson Park Nat. Bank	180	190	203
Kenwood National Bank	275	290	251
Live Stock Ex. Nat. Bank	200	210	200
Mutual National	180	200	123
Nat. Bank of the Republic	140	145	189
Nat. City Bank of Chicago	140	144	183
Nat. Produce Bk. of Chi.	150	160	143
Ravenswood Nat. Bank	100	...	138
Rogers Park Nat. Bank	170	...	155
Washington Park Nat. Bk.	270	...	163
West Side Nat. Bank	110	120	122

STATE BANKS

Adams State Bank	130	160	122
Aetna State Bank	130	135	124
American State Bank	198	205	138
Austin State Bank	230	245	175
Calumet Tr. & Sav. Bk.	160	170	150
Capital State Sav. Bank	175	185	126
Central Trust Co. of Ill.	179	184	146
Century Trust & Sav. Bk.	120	125	129
Chicago City Bk. & Tr. Co.	320	330	265
Chicago Trust Co.	140	144	157
Citizens Trust & Savings	210	220	135
Citizens State Bk. of Chi.	200	205	139
Columbia State Savings	130	140	143
Cosmopolitan State Sav. Bk.	140	...	137
Depositors State & Sav. Bk.	205	215	174
Drexel State Bank	195	...	171
Drovers Tr. & Sav. Bk.	345	...	271
Englewood State Bank	190	200	145
Fidelity Tr. & Sav. Bank	160	168	110
Fort Dearborn Tr. & Sav.	250	...	194
Franklin Tr. & Sav Bk.	200	...	214
Fullerton State Bank	145	155	134
Garfield Park State Bank	199	202	132
Greenebaum Sons B. & T.	300	315	185
Guarantee Tr. & Sav. Bk.	165	175	170
Harris Tr. & Sav. Bk.	500	510	307
Halsted Street State Bk.	145	...	144
Home Bank & Trust Co.	260	...	132
Great Lakes Trust Co.	76	80	123
Independence State Bank	190	200	123
Kaspar State Bank	285	300	177
Keystone Tr. & Sav. Bk.	133	...	130
Lake Shore Tr. & Sav. Bk.	155	160	124
Lake-State Bank	120	130	117
Lake View State Bank	125	135	133
Lake View Tr. & Sav. Bk.	250	275	183
‡Lawndale State Bank	380	...	282
Liberty Tr. & Sav. Bk.	240	270	122
Lincoln State Bank	110	120	116
Lincoln Tr. & Sav. Bk.	125	135	142
Hyde Park State Bank	160	175	182
Madison & Kedzie State	205	215	145
Illinois Tr. & Sav. Bank	340	348	333
Mechanics & Traders State	140	150	146
Logan Square Tr. & Sav.	140	160	134
Merchants Loan & Tr. Co.	345	355	325
Market Tr. & Sav. Bank	125	135	130
Michigan Ave. Trust Co.	..	...	...
Marquette Park State Bk.	150	...	131
Mid-City Tr. & Sav. Bk.	210	218	115
Noel State Bank	155	165	139
Mercantile Tr. & Sav. Bk.	190	200	136
Northern Trust Co.	310	315	309
Metropolitan State Bank	130	135	126
Milwaukee & Irving St. Bk.	130	...	126
North Ave. State New Bk.	170	...	153
Peoples Stock Yards State	315	325	138
North-Western Tr. & Sav.	248	255	157
Oak Park Tr. & Sav. Bk.	175	190	146
Pioneer State Sav. Bk.	200	...	131
Ogden Ave. State Bk.	110	120	121
Prudential State Sav. Bk.	160	170	133
Pullman Tr. & Sav. Bk.	200	220	187
Peoples Tr. & Sav. Bk.	200	202	160
Phillip State Bk.	130	138	140
Pinkert State Bk.	160	...	149
Reliance State Bk.	290	300	125
Roseland State Sav. Bk.	125	150	139
Schiff & Co. State Bk.	275	300	169
Second Citizens State Bk.	120	130	118
§Security Bank of Chicago	370	...	290
Sheridan Tr. & Sav. Bk.	275	300	142
Sixty-third and Halsted Bk.	135	145	130
South Chicago Sav. Bk.	160	175	132
South Shore State Bk.	120	128	...
South Side Tr. & Sav. Bk.	200	...	164
South West Tr. & Sav. Bk.	150	160	130
South West State Bk.	128	135	132
Standard Tr. & Sav. Bk.	155	165	171
State Bank of Chicago	330	340	271
State B. & T. of Evanston	250	260	235
State Bank of W. Pullman	125	135	154
Stockmen's Tr. & Sav. Bk.	165	180	160
Stock Yards Sav. Bk.	450	...	236
Stony Island Tr. & Sav. Bk.	125	135	128
Union Bank of Chicago	135	140	148
Union Trust Company	300	310	242
United State Bank	135	145	136
University State Bank	120	...	128
W. Englewood Ashland	200	...	150

ST. LOUIS STOCKS

Quoted by Stix & Co.
August 31, 1921

	Bid	Asked
American Bakery, pfd.	76	78
Do., com	37½	..
American Credit Indemnity	..	275
Best Clymer, pfd.	25	..
Brocton Heel, Inc., pfd.	..	90
Do., com.	..	36
Brown Shoe, pfd.	77¾	78½
Do., com.	35	36
Carleton Dry Goods, pfd.	92½	94½
Central Coal & Coke, pfd.	70	..
Do., com.	..	75
Certain-teed Products 1st pfd.	64¼	65
Do., 2nd pfd.	..	60
Do., com.	22	25
Century Electric Co.	190	..
Cities Service, pfd.	..	..
Do., com.		
Chicago Ry. Equipment	..	110
Consolidated Coal	..	80
Continental Portland Cement, pfd.	65	75
Do., com.	65	75
Corno Mills Co.	..	72
Crunden-Martin Mfg. Co., pfd.	..	110
Do., com.	300	..
Eisenstadt Manufacturing, pfd.	100	..
Do., com.	120	..
Elder Corporation	..	17
Emerson Electric, pfd.	..	80
Ely & Walker Dry Goods, 1st pfd.	..	100
Do., 2nd pfd.	75	80
Do., com.	111½	..
Fulton Iron Works, pfd.	98	100
Do., com.	42¾	..
Hamilton-Brown Shoe	..	127
Hydraulic Press Brick, pfd.	31	32
Do., com.	4	5
Independent Breweries, 1st pfd.	..	..
2nd pfd.	..	..
Indiahoma Refining Co.	2⅝	2¾
International Shoe, pfd.	101¾	..
Do., com.	29	29½
Kennard Carpet, pfd.	105	110
Do., com.	120	..
Kinloch Long Distance Telephone	115	..
Laclede-Christy Clay Prodt., pfd.	..	80
Do., com.	85	..
Laclede Gas Light, pfd.	60	..
Do., com.	..	52
Laclede Steel Co.	..	96½
Louisville Home Tel.	..	..
Mar & Haas Clothing, pfd.	100⅜	..
Meletio Sea Food, pfd.	..	90
Do., com.	..	..
Mermod, Jaccard & Co., pfd.	67	..
Mo. Portland Cement	..	65
Nat. Enamg, Pfd.	..	..
Do., com.	..	..
Nat. Candy, 1st pfd.	96½	..
Do., 2nd pfd.	86	..
Do., com.	65	..
North American	..	..
Rice-Stix Dry Goods, 1st pfd.	100	100½
Do., 2nd pfd.	91⅝	93
Do., com.	..	815
St. L. Rky. Mt. & Pac. V. T.	35	40
St. Louis Cotton Compress	42½	..
St. Louis Screw Co.	..	..
Temtor "A"	4⅞	5
Temtor "B"	1¾	2
Wagner Electric Manfg.	24½	..

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Quotations Furnished by L. L. Winkelman & Co.

Name of Stock	Bid	Asked
Anglo American	14⅜	14⅝
Atlantic Lobos	10	12
Buck Pipe	81	83
Borne Scrynser	340	360
Continental	106	109
Chesborough	140	170
California	69	70
Cumberland	110	120
Crescent	25.	28
Eureka	75	79
Galena	83	84
Galena, Pfd.	82	85
Indiana	67¾	68¼
Indiana Pipe	75	79
Illinois Pipe	150	154
Kentucky	370	390
Kansas	520	530
Nebraska	140	155
New York	322	327
New Jersey	130	134½
National Transit	24	26
Northern Pipe	83	88
N. Y. Transit	143	148
Ohio Oil	225	228
Ohio	350	380
Prairie Pipe	180	185
Prairie O. & Gas	415	430
Solar Refg.	340	350
So. Penn.	165	175
S. W. Penn.	55	60
Swan & Finch	30	38
Union Tank	100	105
Vacuum Oil	240	250
Washington Oil	25	30

CLEVELAND STOCKS

Quoted by Otis & Co.
August 31, 1921

	Bid	Asked
Firestone, com.	50	60
Do., 6% pfd.	80	90
Do., 7% pfd.	70	..
Goodyear, com.	10¾	11⅛
Do., pfd.	28	29
Miller, com.	45	63
Do., pfd.	68	70½
Goodrich, com.	30	31¾
Do., pfd.	..	71⅞
Portage, com.	2	..
Do., pfd.	..	4½
Brier Hill Steel, com.	15¾	..
Do., pfd.	..	100
Trumbull Steel, com.	16¾	17¼
Do., pfd.	..	93
Youngstown Sheet & Tube, com.	50	50¾
Do., pfd.	100½	102
Stearns, com.	20½	20¾
Peerless, com.	28	29½
Do., 6% notes	88	90
Grant, com.	1¼	1⅞
Do., pfd.	..	26
Producers & Ref., com.	4	4⅛
Do., pfd.	6	9
Paragon, com.	10	12
Do., pfd.	..	90
Gates Oil	14	18
National Refg., com.	28	32½
Do., pfd.	..	113
Fisher Body Ohio, com.	17	..
Do., pfd.	54	58
Grasselli Chem., com.	..	125
Do., pfd.	93½	95½
Ohio State Tel., com.	..	30
Do., pfd.	86	87
Lake Erie, com.	3	3⅛
Do., pfd.	..	50
Am. Multigraph, com.	14½	16½
Do., pfd.	..	100
Cleveland Ry.	85½	87

TOLEDO SECURITIES

Quoted by Tucker, Robison & Co.
August 31, 1921

Stocks—	Bid	Asked
Commonwealth Bldg. Co., com.	90	..
Gendron Wheel	..	100
Libbey-Owens, com.	110	118
Libbey-Owens, pfd.	98	99
Milburn Wagon, com.	95	..
Milburn Wagon, pfd.	80	90
National Dairy Co., com.	15	23
National Dairy Co., pfd.	75	85
National Supply, com.	115	120
National Supply, pfd.	99	100
Ohio State Tel. Co., com.	29¾	30¾
Ohio State Tel. Co., pfd.	..	86
Owens Bottle, com.	28	28½
Owens Bottle, pfd.	95	96½
Paragon Refining, com.	11⅛	12½
Paragon Refining, pfd.	..	90
Toledo Machine & Tool, com.	40	50
Toledo Milling Machine, com.	1½	1¾
Toledo Milling Machine, pfd., 8%.	55	65
BONDS		
Commonwealth Bldg. Co. 5s.	87	93
Cuyahoga Telephone 5s.	..	98
Ohio State Tel. Co. 5s.	90	92
Toledo & Western Ry. 5s.	15	25
Toledo Heating & Light.	70	85
Toledo Gas, Elec. & Heating 5s.	40	55

French Trade Strategy

THE French nation has rolled up a favorable trade balance of 400,000,000 francs, now officially reported for the first half of 1921, in contrast with the trade deficit of 14,000,000,000 francs for the corresponding period of 1920. The statistics below, giving the value and volume of trade for the periods mentioned, show how it was done:

By value—Imports: January to June: (Millions of francs)	1920	1921
Foodstuffs	6,367	2,489
Raw materials	13,160	5,139
Manufactures	6,664	2,779
Total imports	26,191	10,407
By value—Exports:		
Foodstuffs	1,115	1,001
Raw materials	3,046	2,718
Manufactures	7,621	6,484
Parcel post	474	596
Total exports	12,256	10,799

By volume—Imports: January to June: (In metric tons)	1920	1921
Foodstuffs	3,326,785	1,636,479
Raw materials	17,584,057	13,618,110
Manufactures	1,219,768	802,687
Total imports	22,130,610	16,057,276
By volume—Exports:		
Foodstuffs	479,956	667,231
Raw materials	4,210,226	5,627,429
Manufactures	823,934	1,019,354
Parcel post	9,365	11,938
Total exports	5,523,481	7,325,952

The downward trend of prices of raw materials for manufacture and the comparative stability of prices for finished manufactures were beneficial to French traders and they took full advantage of the favorable circumstances. Total imports declined 15,784,000,000 francs, or 60 per cent, in recorded price, but only 6,000,000 tons, or 27 per cent, in volume, so that France purchased abroad in 1921 73 per cent of the quantity of goods bought in 1920 but paid for them only 40 per cent of what her 1920 imports cost.

The greatest decline in imports was in raw materials, both in value and volume. But an actually larger tonnage of manufactures made from imported raw material was exported, and the value was only 16 per cent less than that of the manufactures exported in 1920.

From a trade deficit of 14,000,000,000 francs in the first half of last year to a favorable balance of 400,000,000 francs from January to June, 1921, is a clear improvement of 14,400,000,000 francs, and this was accomplished while France was tackling its problem of reconstruction.

CITIES SERVICE CO

The Cities Service Company reports that its net earnings from its public utility properties in July showed a substantial increase compared with its June profits and a large increase compared with those of July, 1920. Although its drilling operations were restricted as much as possible, its petroleum production was maintained at a daily average of approximately 33,000 barrels. In July its gross earnings amounted to $698,671 and its net income to $464,092. The recession of general business this summer evidently is reflected in the month's results, as the company's average monthly gross income in the eleven months ended with June was $1,618,581.

In the twelve months ended with July, its net revenue available for its stock was $15,857,933. The company has declared its usual monthly dividends in scrip, all its dividends being payable on October 1 to its shareholders of record on September 15.

NO. AM'N LIGHT & POWER

The North American Light & Power Company, a Maine Corporation, in its twelve months report ending July 31, 1921, shows surplus after charges and taxes of $321,846.23, which is over three and one-half times the preferred dividend charges.

SIERRA PACIFIC ELEC.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share has been declared on the preferred capital stock of Sierra Pacific Electric Company, payable August 1, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 15, 1921.

ILLINOIS BELL TELE.

Directors of Illinois Bell Telephone Company have declared regular quarterly dividend of $2.00 a share, payable September 30 to stockholders of record September 29.

To France: Keep Your Powder Dry

On the day that America signs a separate peace treaty with Germany, repudiating the Versailles treaty aimed to strangle to death erstwhile Prussian agression and militarism, Gen Ludendorff, spokesman for the ex-kaiser and the "me und Gott" ideal for the world announces:

"You who have remained true to your allegiance to our beloved kaiser I feel sure that our children will tear to shreds the disgraceful documents of Versailles. Theirs will be the victory that could not be ours because of treachery behind the front."

And next November a solemn conclave called by Mr. Harding, President of these United States is to be held in Washington! How many of the European nations do you imagine will agree to disarmament in the light of this German plain threat of a new war? And will America, including the Borahs, ignore this plain language?

We trust that France at least will continue to keep her powder dry.

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INVESTMENT NEWS

A Weekly Financial Journal Devoted to Investments, Commerce and Business

The Financial Paper for Busy Business Men

Volume XVI | CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 3, 1921 | Number 10

AT THE SIGN OF THE $

BY ERNEST POOL

New York, September 1, 1921.

IN the formative period of life the sound fundamentals depended upon, to assure success later, the real foundation upon which young manhood can build the superstructure that ultimately brings prosperity, is the mastery of the three R's. New business today is once again in the formative period, and the three fundamentals which must be solved and mastered are the three T's: tariff, taxes and transportation. Business, to prosper in the coming months and years, must have a sane tariff; it must be assured of lighter taxes, and last but not least its transportation system must be placed on a sound footing; must be masterly handled and practically and efficiently managed. A sane tariff will open and not close to our producers and manufacturers foreign and additional markets, without which we can not expand commercially; without lighter taxes initiative and enterprise will be tremendously handicapped; and without adequate and efficient transportation we shall inevitably retrogress and, possibly, materially suffer. I believe that on all these postulates the average business man will agree. On the manner in which these matters may or can be solved there may be disagreement; on the broad proposition that these things must be brought about there can be no dissenting voice.

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This is not the place to analyze the Fordney tariff bill except to say briefly that from the economic standpoint it fails to meet desirable essentials conducive to stimulating larger trade. Fortunately it is not yet out of the hands of the Senate, and it is possible changes may be made which will delete impractical and objectionable features, or add new constructive features that will aid instead of hamper our foreign trade relations. Regarding taxation it is also quite probable that the retroactive feature to the suppression of the excess profits tax may be inserted so as to make the new act effective as of January 1, 1921, instead of January 1, 1922. The business world ardently desires that such may be the case, for almost without exception all great merchants and captains of industry believe, that with the passage of such retroactive feature, business will receive a stimulus and finance get such encouragement as will go far towards promptly reestablishing confidence and restoring trade activity including larger production. Similarly the railroad situation will substantially improve when Congress places it within the power of the carriers to engage with greater confidence in the large work of rehabilitation which lies ahead, and in reconstruction of equipment and terminals.

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Confidence is returning. It cannot yet be gauged, statistically, but the sentimental betterment must be considered as the precursor of future material improvement. Confidence is ever the primary requisite of a prosperous period, and the reports coming in from widely scattered centers of industry seem to indicate that the turn is close at hand. Merchants still continue to buy chiefly to meet current demands, but in a number of places there are many who are placing contracts for future delivery. The steel trade for one thing is more active than it was in July, and slightly busier than it was in June, although the unevenness of conditions in that industry is displayed by sharp competition for orders and ragged declines of the price front. Transportation is improving, indicative of larger traffic. Railroad loadings have been uniformly larger during the last two or three weeks than they were in any week last spring or any preceding week this summer, an item worth recording even though the total of cars loaded from January 1 to the third week in August was approximately 10 per cent less than in the corresponding period in 1920. But the bank position, the bulwark of definite industrial and trade expansion when it comes, continues from week to week to gain in enlargement of reserves and by liquidation of loans during the present season of heavy strain, usually on account of agricultural needs. These are only casual references to points of the business and credit structure where improvement can be detected. A search elsewhere would find additional items for encouragement. It might also discover items provocative of discouragement. There are fields in which optimism find material which may cause it to ignore some basic facts of a value as yet uncertain, but which are glossed over by other facts that should be studied.

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The outstanding event this week, market wise, was the very substantial recovery on Tuesday of quotations in practically the entire roster. The cause which led to this more or less spontaneous improvement rested almost entirely upon the psychology of the traders' minds, rather than upon any tangible evidence of visible and substantial improvement in the situation. Short selling had been enormously overdone, and the recovery from many new low quotations registered had been long overdue. One may back up water to a certain point, but having reached that point and finding barriers preventing it further extension, the inevitable is an overflow over the artificial dam. That is exactly what happened to the market whose intrinsic values had been forced back to the ultimate point of recession. Unable to go farther, a rise followed and the surplus water—in this instance, values—sought the natural issue: stocks rose. That rise could not—as events demonstrated on Wednesday and again today—and probably will not hold nor go much further. But it called attention to the fact that when conditions are favorable for the big rise which will come later, it may come in a rush and a flood, and may engulf the short traders who have assumed there could be no end to the depression. No one can say just when that day will come; we are approaching it measurably nearer as the days go by.

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The changing sentiment manifest in various quarters is based upon better conditions existing in many industries. From textile manufacturing centers word comes that new orders for spring goods cannot be taken, for they could not be filled. Such for instance is the word that comes from the American Woolen company. From Fall River, Mass., word comes also that resumption of cotton mills on a normal output will start Monday. Orders are on hand and more are coming in. In the steel industry, as stated above, a betterment is quite apparent to specialists. In the oil industry the news coming from Mexico is decidedly encouraging. The copper industry is still considerably backward in showing vitality, and in the sugar and motor industries a number of kinks have to be straightened out before progress forward can be made. The hide and leather industry is rapidly recovering, and the shoe manufacturing centers are once more preparing to resume production on a fairly large scale. That seems to indicate revival of consumption, but whether that revival is due to seasonal demand or is the forerunner of general resumption of activity it is too early to say.

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For one thing, stock trading circles

are not so subject to detrimental influences as in the immediate past. Causes for rumors are disappearing, although rumors themselves continue, but they are being dismissed as idle chaff and talk of irresponsibles. In a word, their influence has ceased to be felt. And yet there remains considerable nervous tension. That is why the market is becoming more and more a two-sided affair with the preponderance of power still in the hands of the bears, who continue to offer sullen resistance to the speculation for the rise. But I believe that the moment the more active speculative issues are again in demand that moment may we look for advances in the general list.

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One of the most encouraging factors in the present market situation, aside from the certain ultimate recovery of business, is the money situation. Money is gradually and steadily growing easier and rates are nearer normal. Once this week a rate of 4½ per cent was seen with the rate of 5 per cent ruling the greater part of the time. Borrowing was in limited amounts, due in large part to the absence of speculative buying of stocks, curtailing the usual requirements. The effect of these easier rates, both for call and particularly time money, has been to stimulate the bond market, and values of sound and desirable securities have correspondingly enhanced. A more favorable sign and a clearer indication of what stocks may be expected to do in the future months could not be given. Easy money, I have had occasion to say repeatedly, stimulates both speculative commitments and causes advances in bonds. As a rule, also, in the past the trend of the bond market has anticipated the trend in stocks. Bonds yielding 7 to 8 per cent today are real snaps, and in future years one will marvel that such rates could exist, much less endure, month after month, as has been the case during the past year. For safe investment I unreservedly recommend the purchase of sound bond issues. I hardly think a mistake can be made.

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The situation abroad also is improving. France for the first time in seven years will, in all likelihood, show a fair sum to the credit side in her foreign trade and commerce. England is moving fast towards normalcy; Germany is working as its people never have worked before, and the proof that the nation is making headway is demonstrated by the promptness with which it met its obligation as of September 1, with the Allies. One billion payment of marks in gold was effected without stressing its financial position. The only sore spots in Europe today are in Russia, where the most terrible famine ever experienced is now raging. That famine is more the work of man than of nature. Sovietism, the destruction of initiative, the discouragement of production, the sequestration of the efforts of peasant and husbandman, the confiscation of products, these facts, supplemented by drought, collapsing transportation, etc., has brought the nation to the verge of starvation. The nations of the world, of course, cannot permit an entire people to die because radicals temporarily in power with half baked economic ideas more destructive of order and progress have brought the country to this brink; but before resorting to help out Russia great care should be taken that socialism of a most dangerous type should not continue to wreck and ruin a nation whose natural resources are among the greatest on earth. For what is taking place in Russia today is likely to be repeated next year. No man, peasant or prince, is going to produce if his production is all taken away from him, even the bare necessities of existence. Sovietism is a cancer which drastic civilized surgery must cut out regardless of how badly it hurts the body.

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One of my correspondents has asked whether I look upon the rise which has taken place in cotton as permanent, and the start for still further advances in that commodity. One of the existing factors in the situation indicates probable higher prices; the shortage of the year's crop; the other factor, which may make for higher prices or lower, depends entirely upon foreign demand, and that foreign demand cannot as yet be clearly visualized. Should the credit of European nations increase, and the need of cotton also increase, then the additional demand certainly would be a stimulant to better quotations, but no one knows, nor can anticipate, the future requirements either of England, France or Belgium in the coming months. I am certain of one thing: I would not buy cotton on any rise. Several futures are selling near 17 cents and to me that is a reasonable price for cotton today.

$ $ $

In the grain markets I still look for somewhat higher prices. A vast amount of grain has already been moved from the southwest, where winter wheat is raised. That volume probably amounts to, if indeed it does not exceed, 50 per cent of the total crop. Henceforth the movement is likely to be less than it has been in the past three or four weeks, and should foreign demand develop, prices might quickly run up. But with conditions existing as they are, it is futile to attempt to anticipate, with any degree of comparative accuracy, future prices. Wheat is worth today every cent of $1.25 to $1.30 a bushel, and little stimulant would send it up another ten cents higher.

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I do not look for much activity in the Motor shares, nor in the Rails until something definite develops in the shape of improved business or con-

structive legislation. In my judgment Rails are selling at bargain prices, and a number of Motor corporations have about turned the corner and should improve in the immediate future. I consider General Motors, Chandler, White and Studebaker purchases on any and all reactions.

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Today's market was largely in the nature of an evening up of contracts in anticipation of the three days' holiday. Fluctuations, therefore, were erratic and failed entirely either to reflect the actual situation or the trend. Many absentees from the floor also prevented trading in the ordinary amount. Declines were more numerous than advances, most notable among the latter being a net 5 point rise in Mexican Petroleum and a 2-point rise in Pan-American with minor advance in its cousin, California Petroleum. These advances were belated recognition of the better understanding between Mexico and the large American oil operators, an understanding which gives belief that the restrictions, and export tax, on oils will be satisfactorily adjusted. Aside from these advances the usual run of declines occurred, but as counseled in my Wednesday letter I would now take advantage of any such recessions to buy the better class of stocks to hold for a good long pull.

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From my viewpoint the rock bottom has been reached and I cannot conceive of any further drastic breaks unless entirely unlooked for bad news in the financial line, or again continuing disappointments in the general resumption of business, develop. Trade reports discourage such an attitude, and when Congress reconvenes there is every likelihood that the much needed and much belated aid to the railroads will be put through, which, in my opinion, should bring about a reversal from the gloom of today to more roseate visualization of the future. There are fewer bears in the Street just now than have been seen in months. Bears still exist, but the bear major swing is a thing of the past. I still advise against commitments in the Sugars. In the Motors inside reports indicate material improvement in the financial and operative position of White, General and Chandler Motor corporations. On recessions these shares may be purchased to be held for a time. The same remarks apply to the Tire stocks with the exception of Fisk, which needs and is still negotiating for fresh financing.

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The Commodities like the Leathers, Retail Stores and Mail Order house stocks, with the possible exception of Sears Roebuck, may be seriously considered. The Steels and Coppers will respond slowly to improving conditions, but Woolen, as repeatedly stated, is a purchase in my judgment whenever it dips substantially under 70.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Week ending Sept. 1, 1921

	Week		Year	
	High	Latest	High	Low
Ajax Rubber	21	19	39½	17¼
Allied Chem.	37⅜	37	55½	34
Allis Chalmers	32¼	32¼	39¼	28¼
Am. Agr. Chem.	32	29	65½	28⅛
Am. Beet Sugar	28¼	27¼	51	25¾
Am. Can	26⅞	26¼	32¾	23½
Am. Car & Fdry.	124¾	124¼	129⅝	115¼
Am. Cotton Oil	18	17½	23½	15⅞
Am. Hide & Lea.	10½	10½	13⅜	8
Do., pfd.	49½	49½	57¾	40½
Am. Int. Corp.	30½	28	53⅜	21¼
Am. Linseed	19⅛	19⅛	62½	17¼
Am. Locomotive	87	86	91½	73½
Am. Ship & Com.	6¼	6¼	14	4¾
Am. Smelting	34¼	33⅛	44¾	29⅝
Am. Steel Fdrs.	23⅞	23½	31½	18
Am. Sugar	61⅞	59½	96	59⅛
Am. Sum. Tobacco.	44½	43¼	88	37¼
Am. T. & T.	106	105⅞	108½	95¾
Am. Writ. Pap., pfd.	24⅞	24⅞	39½	21
Am. Woolen	71¼	70¾	82¼	57
Anaconda	35⅜	33⅜	44½	31¾
Associated Oil	98¼	96½	107½	93
Baldwin Loco.	77⅛	75⅛	94¼	62¼
Beth. Steel B	50¾	49¼	65	41½
Butte & Superior	11¾	11¾	15¾	10⅜
Caddo Oil	9	9	19⅜	7¾
Calif. Pack	63¾	62	64⅞	53¾
Calif. Pet.	35	34	49⅝	25
Do., pfd.	73	73	79	68½
Central Leather	28¾	26⅝	43¾	21½
Chandler Motor	45	43	86	40
Chi. Pneu. Tool	48	48	70¼	47
Chile Copper	10	9⅝	12¾	9
Chino	22¼	22	27¼	19½
Colorado Fuel	24¾	24¾	32¾	22
Col. Gas & Elec.	54¾	54	63	52
Cons. Gas	87¼	87¼	91⅜	77½
Cont. Can	38	36½	66	34⅜
Corn Products	69⅜	68	76½	59
Crucible Steel	57½	54⅝	107½	49
Cuba Cane	8½	7⅝	26	6⅞
Fisher Body	85	85	90	75
General Asphalt	45⅜	44	78⅜	39½
Gen. Elec.	125	122	138½	109½
Gen. Cigars	55	55	62½	54
Gen. Motors	10	9⅞	16¼	9⅜
Goodrich	31½	31½	44⅛	26⅝
Haskell & B	57	56	78¼	50
Inspiration Cop.	32	32	37⅝	29⅝
Int. Agr. Corp., pfd.	6⅞	6	13¾	6⅜
Int. Harvester	76⅞	75	100½	67⅝
Int. Merc. Marine	9⅞	9⅞	17⅛	7⅛
Do., pfd.	42¾	42	63¾	36⅛
Int. Nickel	12⅞	12½	17	11½
Int. Paper	44⅞	42¾	73¾	38⅜
Kelly-Springfield	40	37⅝	54⅞	32½
Kennecott Cop.	18⅜	17½	22⅝	16
Keystone Tire	12⅞	11¾	17⅞	8¼
Lack. Steel	39	38½	58½	32
Lee Rubber & T.	25¾	24¼	29¾	17½
Maxwell Motor B.	9½	8	10	8
Mexican Pet.	105	104¼	167¼	84½
Midvale Steel	23¾	23	33½	22
Middle States Oil.	11¾	11⅜	15⅝	10⅛
Mont. Ward Co.	16⅝	16¼	25	14⅝
National Enam.	33	33	65	26
N. Y. Air Brake	51	50	89	47½
Okla. P. & R.	1⅞	1¾	4	1¾
Pan Am. P. & T.	47	46⅛	79⅜	38⅛
Phila. Co.	27¼	27	35½	26½
Pierce Arrow	12¼	10⅝	42¼	9¼
Pressed Steel Car.	55	52	96	48
Punta Allegre Sug.	28⅝	28	51½	25½
Pure Oil	25	23½	36¾	21½
Ray Cons.	11⅞	11⅝	15	11
Rep. Iron & Steel.	47⅜	45½	73¼	41⅞
Royal Dutch	49	48⅞	69⅞	45¼
Saxon Motors	3¾	3¾	6¾	2⅞
Sears Roebuck	66¾	64	98¾	59½
Sinclair Oil	19⅛	18½	28⅜	16⅛
Stromberg	28	28	46	25¼
Studebaker	73⅜	72¼	93¼	43⅜
Texas Oil	35⅜	34¾	45	29
Tobacco Prod.	63¼	63	63	45
United Ret. Stores.	52⅞	52⅛	62¼	46⅞
U. S. Alcohol	47½	44⅛	74½	44
U. S. Food Prod.	17	16¼	27¼	15
U. S. Rubber	45⅞	44⅛	79¾	40½
U. S. Steel	75½	74¼	86½	70¼
Utah Cop.	46⅞	44⅞	59⅛	41⅛
Virginia Chem.	26	25	42½	21½
Western Union	83⅜	82½	94	76
Westinghouse Elec.	44½	43	49⅞	38⅞
White Motors	33¼	32	44	29
Willys Overland	5⅞	5¾	10½	5¼
Wilson & Co.	32½	32½	47	31
Worthington Pump.	36¼	35½	55½	30½
RAILS				
Atchison	85¾	84¾	85¾	76¼
Balt. & Ohio	38	36½	42⅜	30⅜
Canadian Pac.	115¾	111½	119¼	101
C., M. & St. P.	26⅜	25	31	22
C., R. I. & P.	33	32	34⅜	22⅝
Erie	13⅝	13	15¼	11⅜
Great Nor., pfd.	74	71	79⅛	60
Missouri Pac.	69⅜	18⅞	23¼	16
N. Y. Central	71¾	70½	74½	64½
N. Y., N. H. & H.	15⅞	15⅞	23½	13¼
Northern Pac.	75⅝	71⅜	88	61¼
Penn. Ry.	38⅜	38	41¾	32¼
Reading	68½	66½	89¼	60¾
St. L. & S. F.	23½	22⅞	25⅝	19⅛
St. L. S. W.	24½	24½	30½	19½
Southern Pac.	78	75¾	101	68
Southern Ry.	20⅜	19⅝	24⅞	17⅝
Union Pac.	121¾	118⅝	123	111

The time has come to look forward and not back, and to prepare for better values which ultimately are bound to come. The market next week is likely to improve materially with easier money.

AIM TO AID LIGGETT

Letters appealing for funds to be used to take over the holdings of United Drug and Liggett International stocks, and also the home of Louis K. Liggett, founder of the Liggett chain of drug stores and head of the United Drug and of the Liggett International companies, whose business has been placed in the hands of three trustees, have been sent out to Rexall Drug Stores throughout the country by the Rexall Loyalty Trust Fund, an organization recently formed by Mr. Liggett's friends. The fund would make it possible to hold these securities until their market value has recovered. Depositors will receive 6 per cent per annum on their money.

RAILROAD IMPROVEMENT RESULTS FROM ECONOMIES EFFECTED

THE increased net earnings of railroads of the country in the first six months of 1921, compared with the same period last year, have been attained by decreasing such expenses as would have to be resumed if business were to revive toward normal, according to an analysis of railroad operation just completed by the Bureau of Railway Economics, portions of which were made public this week.

Economies were especially noteworthy during May and June. Of the gain in the latter month the report points out that "45 per cent ($44,748,799) arose from reduction in operating expenses and 55 per cent ($54,256,689) from deferring of maintenance, both of right of way and equipment." In other words, in the first half of the year, because of business condition, fewer trains were run, less coal was used and fewer men were employed. Existing wage rates were not reduced.

With a wage reduction of approximately 12 per cent, effective July 1, and progress toward more efficient and economical working conditions, it is expected that the latter half of the year will show an improvement over the first six months. Reduced transportation costs necessarily follow a diminishing volume of business, the report states, but reduction in maintenance is "merely a postponement of expenditures that must be made later if the roads are to be adequately maintained."

The salient features of the analysis are:

1. The number of railway employes in March, 1921, was smaller than for any period since the fiscal year 1915. During the first quarter the average number was 1,691,471. This was 302,053 less than during the same period in 1920, a reduction of 15.2 per cent. Because of this reduction in force, the companies were able to slash their payrolls for the quarter by $38,290,974, or 4.8 per cent, at the same time paying the scale of wages ordered by the Railroad Labor Board in July, 1920.

2. Following the record breaking traffic of the fall of 1920 came business depression. As affecting railroad traffic, this was at its height in January and February. The total number of cars loaded with revenue freight in the seven months ended July 31 was less than during this period last year by 2,600,844, or 10.4 per cent. The totals for the period were 24,889,058 in 1920 and 22,288,214 in 1921. Net tons miles during this period showed an average decrease of 22.3 per cent compared with 1920. Revenue passenger miles, with figures of decline steadily mounting, averaged a decrease of 14.2 per cent in the first five months. January showed the smallest decline, 4 per cent; May the largest, 21.6 per cent.

3. Revenues followed traffic in a relatively smaller decline. The difference is traced to an increased rate level, "but even the considerable increase in rates has not been sufficient, taking the first half of 1921 as a whole, to offset the reduction in traffic," the analysis states.

Freight revenue in the first six months virtually held its own with 1920, an increase of six-tenths per cent being tabulated. Passenger revenue increased slightly. These increases were made after advances of 30 per cent and 20 per cent respectively in freight and passenger rates in August, 1920. Both tended to decline at relatively greater rates as 1921 advanced. Other revenues showed an almost unrelieved tendency to fall below 1920 levels, and the result that total operating revenues were lower each month, except April—the month in 1920 of the switchmen's strike—than in 1920.

4. Operating expenses, particularly maintenance, have been reduced. Maintenance of way expenses were cut 26.9 per cent and 27.3 per cent during May and June; maintenance of equipment 13.1 per cent and 22.1 per cent during the same months as compared with 1920. The average cut in maintenance of way in the six months was 17.3 per cent, maintenance of equipment 9.2 per cent. Transportation expenses also were heavily cut, with May and June standing in the lead. June showed a decrease of 19.3 per cent over that month in 1920. The average decrease for the first half year was 6.1 per cent. Total operating expenses for the period averaged a decline of 7.9 per cent, although the figures for May and June, 13.2 per cent and 20.6 per cent, respectively, show how drastic the total cuts were when compared with 1920.

5. The rate of return on tentative valuations, reduced to an annual basis, has shown a small increase. January and February are entered with deficits, according to the analysis. The rate for the next four months, except for a slight decline in April, moves from 2.3 per cent to 3.1 per cent in June, an average for the six months of 1.8 per cent. During this period the analysis continues to show that railways of class 1 should have earned $477,256,000 in net operating income to attain a 6 per cent basis. They actually earned $128,912,000, a shortage of approximately 73 per cent.

6. Comparing June this year with June, 1920, it appears that of a net saving of nearly $100,000,000 between the two, virtually the entire amount was made in curtailing expenses. About 45 per cent is chargeable to reduction in transportation, while the remainder was gained in slashing maintenance of way and maintenance of equipment. Expressed in even millions of dollars these two latter expenditures showed respective decreases of 77 and 65 in the six months.

In conclusion the analysis says the economies were brought about without reduction of wage rates or changes in rules and working conditions. On the strength of the wage cut, already in effect, and some progress toward working conditions conducive to greater efficiency and economy, "the second six months of 1921 should therefore show an improvement over the first six months."

All the railway reports in course of publication are showing the same remarkable increase in July net earnings over 1920. But with practically no exception the successive July statements have shown the increase to be wholly attributable to reduction of expenses.

U. S. RUBBER PROSPECTS

In view of the $4,875,223 deficit reported by U. S. Rubber Company for the first six months of 1921, may render some new financing unavoidable in the coming months. The deficit, while large, was about as expected, and comes only after providing for interest and fixed charges. In the half year the company paid two quarterly dividends of $2 a share on $65,000,000 first preferred and one quarterly $2 dividend on the $81,000,000 common stock. Combined, the dividend payments in the period were $4,220,000. Adding the deficit as shown above, the profit and loss account was reduced by a little more than $9,000,000 during the six months.

Doubtless it was in anticipation of this poor statement that both the common and preferred stocks have been so weak. The preferred sold down to 74, a very low quotation for an 8 per cent stock and the common hung perilously near 40.

AM. STEEL F'DRIES

The American Steel Foundries has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents a share on the common and 1¾ per cent on the preferred stocks. The common dividend is payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 1 and the preferred is payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 5. Net earnings of the company for the six months ended June 30 amounted to $777,547, compared with $4,002,645 in the same period last year. After interest and taxes there was a balance of $334,775, contrasted with $2,686,314 in 1920.

FISHER BODY CORPORATION

The Fisher Body Corporation reports for three months ended on July 31 a surplus of $1,212,236 after charges and taxes, or $2.30 a share earned on its outstanding common stock after deduction of preferred dividends, in contrast to $2,221,533 or $4.29 a share earned on its common stock outstanding in the corresponding 1920 period. The company's net earnings were $1,720,643 after allowing for repairs, maintenance and depreciation, against $3,673,642.

THE OTHER MAN'S POINT OF VIEW

Why Coal Cheap at Mines is Dear to Consumer

BY LEONARD S. ECHOLS
Congressman From West Virginia

Bituminous coal can be bought at the mines today at a margin so narrow between the cost of production and the selling price that it does not give the producer anything like a fair return upon the investment. Having wrecked the railroads and sent the cost of transportation sky high, the government control propagandists have now begun an attack upon another great industry.

The cost of transportation now from the coal fields to some points of consumption is two or three times the cost of the coal at the mines. The transportation system of the country was broken down by too much government regulation and control. The railroad control adventure has already cost the country in increased freight rates, passenger rates and taxation approximately $4,500,000,000.

I can conceive of no other meaning to that part of your letter in which you suggest getting in touch with Washington than that you intend to urge the passage of coal regulatory along the line of the Frelinghuysen and Calder bills. It is generally true that the people who want to regulate an industry are the people who know the least about that particular industry. That is evidently true of those gentlemen here in Washington who are continually advocating regulation of the coal industry.

Predicts Reduced Standard of Living

BY ACHILLE VIALLATTE
French Economist

Inevitable reduction for all nations of their standard of living, perhaps even below pre-war standards must be an inevitable consequence of the fact that we are now under the necessity of making savings out of our present production in order to compensate for the assets consumed without replacement during the war. The impoverishment of the impoverished nations is worse than it appears; the enrichment of others is, in great part, only an appearance. The fact is that the whole civilized world—victors, vanquished and neutrals—is impoverished.

We have lived as prodigals upon our reserves, not reconstituting them. Nations which seem to have been enriched as the result of the war are in truth enriched not effectively, but only potentially. They have become creditors of impoverished peoples and are not only unable to recover quickly their loans, but are also unable to dispose of their excess of goods, because of the poverty of their expected customers.

From the point of view of economic policy, it would be difficult to realize the idea of an equal commercial opportunity for all countries. The giving of special trade facilities may lead to or may be the result of a political understanding among certain individual members of the league. Moreover, great difficulties of preserving equal opportunity for all must arise in the case of trade relations between a mother country and her colonies and in trade relations between nations and their protectorates.

A strong argument for a protectionist policy is the fact that in time of war it is necessary for every nation to have its basic industries as independent of all other nations as possible. But this argument will lose importance in the event an understanding is reached relative to disarmament at the coming conference.

However, if we are to diminish in the future the economic causes of war it is necessary to remove the aggressive character from nationalist sentiment and to give to the nations, by some kind of international guaranty, a feeling of security.

I am afraid the hopes we felt that the great war was to be a war to end war have not yet been realized. However, I am confident that if we do not forget the lessons we should have learned from it we shall be able to avoid the renewal of such a great conflagration and to minimize the danger of localized wars. But we cannot be too optimistic; unfortunately it is not yet reason that controls men, but passion.

Calls Excess Profit Tax an Iniquity

BY JAMES SIMPSON
Vice-President, Marshall Field & Co.

Uncertainty as to taxes and as to tariff is the greatest obstacle to resumption of normal business. Business men with whom I have talked during the last few weeks have almost unanimously expressed constantly growing criticism at the dilatory tactics of congress.

What could be more complex than the present excess profits tax? Not until the house of representatives passed the revenue bill last week was there the slightest doubt in the minds of business men of this country that this unfair, unjust, and iniquitous law would be repealed as of Jan. 1, 1921.

It is unthinkable that the Republican party should commit not only what in my opinion is a great political blunder but positively a breach of faith with the country in permitting this law to remain on the books for the year 1921.

I am in agreement with those who believe this tax will fall short of producing revenue to meet the estimates made for the year 1921, because business generally is not being operated this year on a profitable basis—in fact, most business institutions are having difficulty in meeting their overhead expenses.

It will defer for probably five years or more final knowledge on the part of most business men as to whether or not the reports which they filed for this year are to be finally accepted as correct by the government.

When the Baker Rebelled

A NATURAL and justifiable curiosity is felt by the ultimate consumer in regard to the failure of the retail price of many articles to fall proportionately as far as the wholesale price has dropped. To solve at least a part of the puzzle through a concrete case let the ultimate consumer consider the evidence given the other day in the suit of Max Schlesinger against the Bakery and Confectionery International Union.

The plaintiff is a small baker in New York. According to the affidavits submitted by him to Justice McAvoy in the Supreme Court he has been paying the following weekly wages to his employees:

Foreman	$82
Mixer	73
Mixer	72
Porter	61
Sweeper	53

In addition to these large weekly wages each employee received free bread and rolls for himself and his family, an extra expense to the employer, according to his estimate, of from $5 to $10 a week.

The baker had all the help he needed and a payroll which he regarded as very high. Along came the walking delegate of the union and ordered Schlesinger to put on an extra baker at $70 a week. The proprietor refused; it would have wiped out all his profit, he said. A strike was called against him and his men walked out on a Saturday, the big baking night, leaving Schlesinger to lose $500 on his week end business.

By replacing the strikers wit. his wife and children the baker was able to supply his customers and to cut the price of bread 2 cents a loaf. Then, he declares, the union picketed his place and insulted his customers. Nothing was left for Schlesinger but to apply for an injunction against the picketing and sue the union for the money he had lost.

When a union insists not only upon the old inflated wage but upon saddling an expense of $70 a week on a business which cannot stand it, is there any wonder that some retail prices are not coming down the way they should?

And is there any wonder over the admission made by Samuel Gompers on Sunday that the membership of his Federation had recently fallen off about 750,000?

INVESTMENT NEWS

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Saturday, September 3, 1921

A. C. Babize, Editor.

SEEN AS IS

TAXATION is, ever has been, and always will be, a burden. Whether that taxation takes the direct means of imposing duties, as in the war tax, the transportation tax, etc., or the indirect method as exemplified in the tariff, the burden is there and cannot be escaped. This is why the Fordney tariff bill recently passed by the House is placing additional burdens upon the country which, under present conditions, it is ill-prepared and less able to stand, and why far from reducing the high cost of living, it will in all likelihood add to it. And that is why also the editor of this paper cannot see, nor understand the logic which, while it attempts to aid and encourage restoration of what has come to be called normalcy by endeavoring to smoothen the rough spots left by the world war, fresh legislation actually creates new difficulties, places new obstacles in the way of a prompt and healthy resumption of business activities, by preventing the captain of industry from clearly seeing that his interest lies in the direction of resuming work on a fairly large scale, and withholding from the wage earner happier and more contented days by assuring him steady employment in the immediate future.

* * *

As the excess profits tax was an iniquity in that it chained initiative and reduced energy to practical impotency, so the Fordney tariff bill is a millstone around the neck of business, for it is bound to hamper and reduce our commerce and trade with other nations, while heaping another item to the present cost of commodities. Business thrives on trade just as much as animate beings thrive on food. Given a good pasture animals grow and get fat; fence off that pasture and leave them in sterile grounds animals will pine gradually, get skinny and ultimately may starve. Similarly will business. Close the markets of the world to our commerce, impose a tariff barrier that keeps it from the pastures beyond, and that commerce is bound to decline, pine, and ultimately may collapse from sheer inanition. By erecting an impassable barrier to the trade and commerce of other nations, we may keep our own pasture to ourselves, but we may also starve and surely will handicap our further growth and expansion.

* * *

For illustration: the hundred million odd people of this country all wear shoes, and shoes are made out of hides. We produce a certain number of hides but not in sufficient quantities to satisfy our needs. We must import hides, and it must be plain to any one who thinks that any duty upon hides, however small, adds that much more to the cost of leather and ultimately to the cost of the shoes we wear. Another illustration. This country buys large quantities of reed furniture. We do not grow reeds such as are suitable for reed furniture, and practically all reeds are imported. Any duty tacked upon the importaton of reeds adds that much more to the cost of reed furniture, and the cost is inevitably carried to the ultimate consumer. We are also large consumers of sausages. For fifty odd years sausage casings have been on the free list. It is now proposed to impose a tax which, it is asserted, will add one half cent a pound to the cost of manufacturing sausages and by the time it reaches the retailer it will mean an added cost of from 2 to 3 cents a pound to the consumer. Inasmuch as manufacturers of sausages agree that 90 per cent of the casings used for frankfurters are imported and the consumption annually is enormous, this additional cost must come out of the pockets of consumers.

* * *

Before the senate finance committee studying the Fordney bill there appeared this week representatives of the Master Bakers of America. They protested against proposed duties on eggs, cocoanuts, almonds, walnuts and filberts. Any additional duties placed upon these articles, they stated, would inevitably increase the cost of production, which of course, would be passed to the consumer. Representatives of broom manufacturers also appeared to protest against increasing the duties upon split bamboo, duties which they aver would add 2 cents a pound, equivalent to 66 2-3 per cent ad valorem. The Senate committee was frankly told that this new duty had been placed at the instance of the reed manufacturers who thought they could force the broom makers to use the bark taken from rattan. When asked how these duties came to be placed upon these various articles Mr. Fordney is reported as having said he did not know, and that they had probably "slipped in with a lot of other things."

* * *

That is exactly the trouble with tariff tinkering. "Duties slip in with a lot of other things," and they hardly ever slip in to the advantage of the consumer, but invariably to that of the other fellow. Whenever new tariff legislation is impending there is hardly a business that is not represented at Washington with a powerful lobby. But the consumers never have any lobbies, consequently the consumer never can prevent "things slipping in" when the final draft of a tariff bill is passed. We yield to no other man the belief and conviction that protection is a good thing both for wage earners and manufacturers; we freely grant the fact that infant industries demand and require protection; but we also insist that now, when abnormal inflation resulting from the war, has caused increases in the cost of food and commodities in many instances more than double former prices, is not the time to heap additional burdens in the shape of indirect taxation which helps not the general consumer but only privileged minorities.

* * *

Since the war we have lived in an age of greed. Progress and advancement, as Secretary Davis recently stated, of a country like the United States rests on the spread of fair dealings. But the apparent motive force of the world today seems to be not so much fair play and fair dealing, but a spirit of gain. We go shopping and we distrust the salesman, and the quality and price of the article he tries to sell, for in most instances we have been told that the price which he asks for his goods is out of line with the wholesale price; the retailer probably goes to the wholesaler and distrusts the price demanded because he also may have been told that that price is out of line with the material from which the goods are made; and the wholesaler goes to the manufacturer and in many instances distrusts the manufacturer because he too has read that the prices asked are not justified by the drastic decline in raw materials.

* * *

Prosperity cannot come unless greater confidence is created all the way down from the manufacturer to the consumer. Prosperity is nothing but confidence, expressed in terms of dollars. The wage earner distrusts his employer when the latter seeks to bring about a reduction in wages because he seems to feel intuitively that any wage reductions can be only to his disadvantage. He has repeatedly been told that things which he consumes have come down; they are still coming down; but when he goes to grocer, butcher, clothier, flat owner, etc., he knows he is still paying much higher prices for all his necessities. It

is still a case of greed; a case of "pay me the price or leave it."

* * *

A tariff is a tax, and a tax is a burden, say what you like. That we shall ever escape a tax is altogether beyond hope. But we can make taxes endurable even if we cannot wipe them out altogether; we can surely deal fairly with each other; we can understand each other, and we can cooperate with each other and spread the evangel of fair dealing one with the other. "Conscience," as Secretary Davis said, "is the great governor, the great oil for all friction. If we apply our conscience to all our dealings these times of common distrust and a common poverty would disappear."

N. Y. BANK STATEMENT

A further decrease of $27,946,000 in the loan and investment account of the New York associated banks, reported in today's weekly statement, brought the total reduction for the month to $108,000,000. Last August the same account increased $55,000,000. Saturday's total figure showed a decrease since July 1 of $219,000,000; it was smaller by $1,082,000,000 than at the high point of loan expansion, on Oct. 11, 1919, and it is $438,000,000 less than in the armistice week of 1918.

A large increase in actual loans and discounts has almost invariably occurred between the early weeks of September and the climax of autumn business activity in November or December. Last year the expansion was checked with great suddenness by the heavy forced liquidation of credit engagements which began in the middle of October, but even that contracting process left the New York bank loans larger than the end of August total. The course of the loan account this coming autumn will probably reflect the revival or absence of revival in general trade.

Comparative figures follow:

	Aug. 27.	Aug. 20.
Excess reserve...	$ 5,809,580	$ 16,975,670
Agg. reserve.....	484 171,000	488,115,000
Loans, etc.	4,351,257,000	4,379,203,000
Cash in vaults of mem. banks ...	70,727,000	69,728,000
Res. of mem. bks. in res. bank....	467,114,000	470,862,000
Res. of state bks. and trust cos....	8,252,000	8,499,000
Res. of state bks. and tr. cos. in deposits	8,805,000	8,754,000
Net. dem. dep....	3,615,672,000	3,560,460,000
Time deposits	212,715,000	210,200,600
Circulation	32,258,000	32,122,000
U. S. dep. ded. ..	73,409,000	81,177,000

NEW BANK IN SOUTH SIDE

The Woodlawn business section will be provided with a new bank, to be known as the South Park State Bank, which will be opened at the southeast corner of Cottage Grove avenue and 62nd street, about January 1, 1922. The new institution is being organized by W. M. Richards, president of the Lake State Bank; S. M. Fitch, former collector of internal revenue, and Albert Lang, architect and builder. The new institution will have a capital of $200,000 and surplus of $50,000.

The Gompers Hallucination

INTO the mammoth cave of hallucination walks Sam Gompers and pulls the hole in after him when he calls upon wage earners, organized and unorganized, to support his nonsensical Atlantic City proclamation by resisting attempts at wage reductions and urging all the people to join in the demand that our processes of production be stabilized and that the "well organized and concerted efforts of the exploiters of our land for the further reduction of wages shall come to an immediate end."

In one paragraph he raves about resisting wage cuts and in the next he inveighs against importation of cheap labor to do the tasks highly paid, skilled Americans will not do. He wants the government to come to everybody's help by shoveling out more inflated dollars, pilling up more I O U's and steering a straight course for financial ruin, all for the sake of keeping up wages and stimulating production which could never be sold in competition with the production of other nations.

He talks still more nonsense when he says the reduction of wages does not affect prices. He knows and everybody else knows that prices have come down faster than wages, and that existing unemployment is due to the very fact that present prices in domestic and foreign markets do not warrant the wage scales in force in many industries. Consequently there is nothing else for those industries to do but to shut down until they can resume on a competitive basis.

This would indeed be a very much better country to live in than it is today and there would be vastly more happiness if all the workers could be kept fully employed all the time at top notch wages without ever any thought of domestic or foreign competition or any regard for the value of service rendered in relation to the wage paid.

But the economic balance of this country and of the world is so delicate that not only do we have to give consideration to the foreign competitors who will shut us out of our own markets unless our costs of production are properly adjusted, but we have to perfect such a scheme of wage adjustment that workers shall not profit at one another's expense.

If the labor leaders have any real sympathy with the great army of wage workers in this country and not simply with one or two special groups, they will not obstruct the gradual scaling down of wages in all industries, including coal mining and transportation, in proportion with the scaling down of interest rates on capital and the reduction in the cost of living, which is now lower in the United States than in any of the other principal countries in the world.

URGES FARM CREDIT

Representative Anderson of Minnesota, chairman of the joint commission of agricultural inquiry is urging legislation providing a system of credit to aid farmers in producing and marketing their crops. He declared that present credit systems are not satisfactory

The need of a permanent system for providing credit from six months to three years is pressing, he states. This credit must be of a kind to conform to the farmer's turnover and to meet the varied requirements of different districts. It should be extended sufficiently to permit the farmer to pay from earnings on the farm without frequent renewals, which add to the expense of the borrower.

FRANCE SHIPS GOLD TO U. S.

France is again shipping gold to this country in fairly large volume. During the first ten days of August out of $33,072,775 shipped to the United States from all parts of the world, France contributed more than one-half, $17,065,201, and since Jan. 1, 1921, French gold arrivals have totaled $118,376,971. In addition to gold coming directly from France, $6,005,892 was sent from the French East Indies from January 1 to August 10.

BANK OF FRANCE

The feature of the French bank statement this week is a fresh advance to the government amounting to 400,000,000 francs. This follows a series of substantial reductions in the total of the state's borrowings.

Following are the comparative figures in Francs:

	Aug. 31	Aug. 24
Gold on hand.....	5,522,382,000	5,522.131,000
Silver	276 831,000	276,752,000
Circulation	37,024.735,000	36,782,999,000
Genl. deposits.....	2,795,463.000	2,687,141,000
Bills disc.	2,524 996.000	2,458,113,000
Treasury dep.....	25,300,000.000	24.900,000,000
Advances	2,151,807,000	1,153,752,000

EQUITABLE TRUST OF CHICAGO

Announcement is made elsewhere in this issue of the opening for business of a new bank in the city, the Equitable Trust Company of Chicago at 2218 South Michigan avenue, in the quarters formerly occupied by the Michigan Avenue Trust Company. The new institution opens under favorable auspices, is backed by influential financial interests and is headed by Lawrence H. Whiting as president and Lucius Teter, president of the Chicago Trust Company, as chairman of the board, both of whom are able and intelligent bankers and most favorably known.

At the opening not only were there many leading representatives of automobile row, but hundreds of others, all well wishers of the institution. The new insittution will have complete banking service under the supervision of the State of Illinois and the Chicago Clearing House Association. The capital will be $250,000 and $50,000 surplus. Mr. Whiting opened the new Italian Trust & Savings Bank at 495 Milwaukee avenue, becoming president, and is also president of the new Boulevard Bridge Bank, opening November 1 in the Wrigley building. He operates an investment securities business in the Borland building as Whiting & Co., and is vice-president of the University State Bank on Fifty-fifth street.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Only minor changes occur in the Bank of England's statement this week. The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 14.60 against 15.50 per cent last week and compares with a decline from 14.30 to 11.56 per cent in this week last year. The statement follows:

		Increase
Total Reserve	£ 19,969,000	* £ 919,000
Circulation	126,889,000	925,000
Bullion	128,409,000	7,000
Other Securities....	79,800,000	1,142,000
Other Deposits......	122,975,000	6,789,000
Public Deposits.....	13,800,000	*3,905,000
Govt. Securities.....	55,101,000	2,686,000

* Decrease.

BANK OF GERMANY

The printing presses of Germany apparently are still busy emitting marks by the billions if the latest statement of the Bank of Germany may be taken as a criterion. The outstanding features of the statement issued Aug. 23, reveals an expansion in the circulation of notes of nearly 9,000,000,000 marks and a decrease of deposits of nearly 4,000,000,000 marks, from 11,054,488,000 on Aug. 15 to 7,496,478,000 on Aug. 23. Following are the comparative figures in marks (000 omitted):

	Aug. 22nd	Aug. 15th
Total Coin Bullion....	1,108,107	1,106,173
Gold	1,091,543	1,091,551
Treasury Notes	3,644,332	3,452,186
Notes other banks	6,220	4,808
Notes, Checks disc......	1,031,609	....
Treasury Notes disc....	75,031,609	80,075,374
Advances	11,134	10,341
Investments	266,013	286,129
Other Securities	6,482,085	5,279,827
Notes circulation ,.....	77,190,575	68,628,826
Credit	2,142,998	....
Deposits	7,496,478	11,054,488
Other Liabilities	449,182	324,032

LACKOWSKI BANK OFFICER

The board of directors of the Second North-Western State Bank has elected Frank E. Lackowski as vice-president. Mr. Lackowski is a well known realtor, principal owner of F. E. Lackowski & Co., a director of the Chicago Real Estate board, and has been for some time a member of the board of directors. He takes the place of T. M. Helinski, vice-president and cashier of this bank since its establishment, who died Aug. 16.

CHICAGO BANK CLEARINGS

Chicago bank clearings for week ended Aug. 17 totaled $449,600,000, a decrease of $54,200,000 from the preceding week and a decrease of $51,900,000 from the corresponding week of 1920. Balances totaled $37,100,000, a decrease of $10,700,000 from the preceding week and a decrease of $4,300,000 from the corresponding week in 1920.

NEW BOND HOUSE OPENS

W. F. Roberts, formerly manager of the bond department of the Great Lake Trust Company, which was absorbed by the Central Trust, has organized the investment banking firm of Roberts, Hiscox & Co. with offices at 29 South La Salle street. Associated with him are Charles H. Lueck and Paul I. Van Order.

N. Y. BANK LOANS

The improved credit situation in New York district is shown by the huge reduction of bank loans by twenty-two of New York city's larger banks. Loans have fallen $979,738,297 from the high point. At the peak they totaled $3,564,279,259, while they are now about $2,584,680,962.

INVESTMENT NOTES

Disparities in Prices

The disparities in prices of bonds in the same class are not always explainable even by specialists. For instance, attention is drawn to the wide difference in quotations of Humble Oil and Refining two year 7 per cent gold notes and Texas Company three year 7 per cent sinking fund gold notes. Both issues mature in March, 1923, but Humble Oil notes yield 8.80 per cent at their present prices and Texas Company notes yield only 7 per cent. There are $35,000,000 of Texas Company notes outstanding and $25,000,000 of Humble Oil notes. Texas Company notes are redeemable as a whole or by lot in amounts of not less than $5,000,000 at 101 per cent and interest, and Humble Oil notes are redeemable as a whole but not in part at 100½ and interest. Neither company has other funded debts. The provisions of both issues provide that no mortgage shall be placed on the companies' properties without securing the principal and interest of the notes equally and ratably with any other indebtedness. A semi-annual sinking fund of $2,500,000 provides for the purchase of Texas Company notes at 100 per cent and interest.

Governments Rarely Default

The average investor in America does not realize how rarely default is made on a foreign Government bond. Even when default takes place, subsequent adjustment almost always reimburses the bondholders, so that actual loss very seldom occurs. The necessity of punctually meeting foreign obligations has made itself universally felt. Indeed it is a matter of national pride, and no matter how many changes of government occur in a country, few political leaders would have the courage to suggest the repudiation of the nation's debts abroad.

Gulf Oil 7s

The Gulf Oil Corporation's twelve year 7 per cent debenture gold bonds appear to be selling out of line with certain other oil issues of their class. Their present price of around 97⅜ yields 7.32 per cent, which is considerably higher than the yield offered by Vacuum Oil 7s or any Standard Oil bonds. The Gulf Oil 7s were offered in February. They are a direct obligation of the corporation. As long as any of the bonds are outstanding the corporation will not create any secured indebtedness on or against its properties. The quick assets of the company and its subsidiaries must be at all times at least equal to the aggregate amount of their indebtedness, including the amount of these bonds outstanding, $35,000,000. The company covenants to pay to a sinking fund $2,000,000 a year, commencing on December 1, 1923, and to be used to purchase bonds on tender during every December at not exceeding 103½ per cent to December 31, 1926, and thereafter at not exceeding 102½ per cent to December 31, 1932. To the extent that this fund is not exhausted by tenders bonds shall be called by lot for payment on the succeeding February 1 at 103½ per cent and interest to February 1, 1927, and at 102½ and interest on every succeeding February 1 except February 1, 1933, their maturity. The bonds are followed by $36,093,100 of capital stock.

Pacific Power and Light

A power and light bond that has appreciated in price lately is the Pacific Power and Light Company's first lien and general mortgage 8s, due on August 1, 1930. They were offered in August, 1920, at 98¼, to yield about 8.25 per cent, and are selling at about 100½. They are secured by deposit with the trustee of an equal amount of the company's first and refunding (now first) mortgage 5 per cent bonds, due in 1930, which are secured by a first mortgage on all the company's property. They are secured further by a general mortgage on its entire property. The mortgage under which they are issued provides that more bonds may be issued in different series provided that no new series may be issued to mature earlier than the existing series and only when the company's net earnings for the twelve months preceding shall have been equal to twice the interest charges on all its first mortgage and first lien and general mortgage bonds outstanding.

The company's business is diversified, and it has no competitor. It operates in Washington, Oregon and Idaho and furnishes electric power and light service to fifty-eight communities. Its net income has shown steady appreciation yearly from $609,327 in 1912 to $1,281,078 in 1920.

BURNHAM'S BLUE BOOK

The 1921 Edition of Burnham's Manual of Mid-Western Securities is off the press. Because of many substantial changes in dividends and inventories during the past year and the general financial conditions of many of the companies mentioned in the Manual, the information contained in the present manual is relatively of greater importance than that of any of the preceding books. The index contains the names of 961 companies whose securities have a market in the Mid-West. The book is conveniently divided into three sections, covering all of the banks in the city of Chicago, the second, all of the more prominent public utility companies and finally the majority of the well-known old established industrial corporations in this part of the country.

To trader and investment banker the manual will be found profitable as a reference book. Careful editing and clean typography commends it to every business man.

QUERIES ON INVESTMENTS

Pathe Exchange 10-Year 8s

How do you view the Pathe Exchange 10-year 8 per cent sinking fund bonds offered, I am told at prices to yield 9 to 20½ per cent? Will you explain how the latter return is made possible.—G. H. J., Chicago.

These bonds, $1,500,000, are issued to provide the Pathe Exchange with funds to take care of a large and steadily expanding business. They appear to be well secured, for under the indenture, it is provided that so long as any of them are outstanding and unpaid, the company will not create any mortgage or pledge upon its property, other than purchase money mortgages or renewals thereof without equally securing these bonds which constitute the only funded debt of the company. The business of the Pathe Exchange is profitable, net earnings last year, available for interest on these bonds, exceeding eight times the sum required for interest payment.

The yield of 20 per cent is made possible by the redemption feature at 110 and interest on 60 days published notice, but such yield is only possible on such bonds as are redeemed in September, 1922. Thereafter the yield rapidly diminishes from about 14 per cent to 9 per cent. In figuring the largest yield the 10 per cent bonus is added to the present offering price of 97½ plus interest accrued for the entire year. The bonds furthermore carry detachable warrants entitling holder to purchase on or before Sept. 1, 1931, common stock, Class A of Pathe Exchange, with basis of 40 shares for each $1,000 par value of bonds. Pathe Exchange is engaged in the buying, printing and distribution of motion pictures.

U. S. of Brazil 8s

What is your opinion of the 20-year 8 per cent bonds of the United States of Brazil? Are they a safe and sound investment?—A. J. S., Milwaukee, Wis.

Government bonds, as a rule, are the safest of all investments, for governments. seldom default in their obligations. It has occurred, occasionally, that creditors of foreign government bonds have had to wait for the ultimate payment of bonds, but payment ultimately was made. In the 8 per cent externals of Brazil, offered at 98½ to net about 8.15 per cent, the security offered seems ample and fundamentally sound. They are a direct obligation of the United States of Brazil, specifically secured by a first charge, on the consumption and stamp taxes, which bankers assert yielded nearly $59,000,000 last year; also by a second charge on receipts from customs duties, which last year amounted to $127,759,000. Brazil is a well-governed country, whose foreign trade is rapidly increasing and whose natural resources comprise commodities of universal consumption, like coffee. In your case, it is a matter of choice whether you prefer to invest your funds in foreign obligations or in domestic issues, equally sound and equally desirable.

Am. Druggist Syndicate Stock

Am a holder of Am. Druggist Syndicate stock which shows a loss today averaging 50 per cent my original cost. Would you sell and take the loss?—C. B. W., Champaign, Ill.

The latest report, which has just been issued, shows a loss of $741,340 for the six months' period ended June 30. This loss was brought about by shrinkage of the company's inventory. At the end of 1920 the company had $2,950,000 of inventories which have shown an average decline of 29 per cent since Jan. 1. The company is now in the midst of an extensive advertising campaign which it is believed will show satisfactory results. With inventories marked way down, the company is reported to be in fine shape to take advantage of a return to normal conditions.

Sugar and Sugar Stocks

When, in your opinion, will the sugar stocks improve in quotations?—D. B. D., Marion, Ind.

There is, according to all reports, an enormous amount of unsold sugar on hand, with overseas demand diminishing. Available supplies of unsold sugar in Cuba and the United States last May were estimated at 1,386,247 tons. The Cuban crop, together with the large domestic beet sugar crop and an improved Louisiana-Cuban sugar crop, point to an indicated carry-over in Cuba and the United States for the current year of a total of 2,125,000 tons, or about two-thirds of a full year's supply for the United States. This in itself would not be a serious factor, were it not for the competition from the beet sugar industry which Cuban cane sugar now has to meet. This condition necessarily spells low prices for sugar, and correspondingly small profits. Under the circumstances, we do not see how stocks of sugar companies can enhance materially for at least some time to come.

FOUR NEW COUNTERFEITS OUT

The Treasury has issued a warning of the circulation of four new counterfeit Federal Reserve notes. The counterfeits include a $50 note on the New York Federal Reserve Bank, a $20 note on the Chicago bank, a $10 note on the Kansas City bank and a $5 note on the Chicago bank. The first two were said to be distinguished by blue instead of green backs, and the latter two by the poor quality of the paper.

NEW BOND FINANCING

What Is A Debenture?

A debenture bond is an unsecured promise to pay and ranks ahead of all stock. In other words it is simply a promissory note. Debentures sometimes are protected further by provisions in their indenture requiring the maintenance of a fixed ratio of current assets in relation to them. The creation of new indebtedness which might take precedence over the debenture issue sometimes is limited. In Great Britain debenture bonds or debenture stock are generally thought to be secured by mortgages on realty, but such is not necessarily the case. The word merely means a debt or promise to pay. There is little difference between a debenture bond and debenture stock. Debenture stock ranks ahead of common stock. A debenture bond is generally a negotiable instrument with interest coupons attached. Debenture stock is registered in the name of its holder.

Rio Grande Do Sul Seeks Loan

The State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, is negotiating with a New York company for a loan to finance its expenditures in connection with a State railway system, according to a report received yesterday by the Department of Commerce from Commercial Attache Schurz at Rio de Janeiro. The State failed to raise the internal loan contracted for recently through the Banco Pelotensa and the Banco Portugues de Brazil. Rio Grande Do Sul has no foreign debt and its conditions are more nearly normal than are those of any other Brazilian State, and its possibilities of production are very great.

St. Louis County, Minn., Highway 5s

There was offered to local investors this week by various bankers $1,000,000 St. Louis County, Minn. 5 per cent trunk highway bonds, maturing Jan 1. 1931, on a 5.60 basis. Total debt of St. Louis County, Minn. is approximately 1 per cent of assessed value. This in 1920 was estimated at $425,363,441.

What Is a First Mortgage?

A first mortgage bond is a promise to pay the holder a fixed amount in interest at stated intervals and the principal sum when due. It is secured by pledge of the properties and earnings of the company, on which the bonds are a first lien. Bonds are designated by the nature of their lien, as first mortgage, second mortgage, first and refunding mortgage, collateral trust, etc.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Germany Meets Reparations Payment

Germany has met on the date fixed by the allies the reparations payment for the present year. The total requirements for this year were 1,000,000,000 gold marks, or approximately $239,000,000, all of which fell due August 30. The first payment was made by a deposit of $50,000,000 at the Federal Reserve Bank in New York for the accounts of the Banks of England and France. Of this amount $36,000,000 was paid in the last week in May and the balance during the first week of June. Germany gave the Reparations Commission three months' notes for the balance of $189,000,000, maturing August 30.

Some small payments were made in July in Europe amounting to between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. Beginning this month the banks having Reichsbank balances have started making payments at the Federal Reserve Bank and J. P. Morgan & Co. There has been such a shifting of German funds that it has become difficult to determine how much has been paid, but it is estimated around $15,000,000 for this month.

Germany has a reparation credit in New York of $10,000,000 based on silver and another credit aggregating $10,000,000 based on the deposit of marks in Germany. The Reichsbank's balance in New York is in such shape that about $5,000,000 was paid from this source on August 30. On the other side Germany arranged for a $60,000,000 credit in London, mostly through Mendelssohn & Co. of Amsterdam. She is also supposed to have a $20,000,000 balance in London. All these arrangements leave a balance of approximately $60,000,000, which, although it is understood to have been arranged for, bankers are uncertain as to by just what methods.

France's Plan To Handle Finance

Details of the proposed French budget, as presented recently by Minister Doumer has just been received in this country. The task was to eliminate from budget consideration the so-called extraordinary budget and special budget, which have since the war been a disquieting feature of the budgetary problems. The special budget amounted in 1920 to about 30,000,000,000 francs, or about 5,000,000,000 francs more than the total budget estimate for 1922.

To dispose of the special budget so that it does not appear in connection with the estimate of France's annual expenses, it is intended that the sums necessary for expenditure because of war damages, and which are known as "recoverable expenses," shall be provided for in part by direct payment from Germany in money or in kind and in part by discounting guaranteed obligations of Germany for this payment.

In the details of the budget it is remarked in connection with France's foreign debt that 6,290,000,000 francs are what is called "commercial debt" and the balance is classed as "political debt," 13,511,000,000 francs being due to Great Britain and 15,285,000,000 francs to the United States.

Against this France has a credit with foreign nations of 14,000,000,000 francs, leaving her total public debt, both domestic and foreign in round figures at 250,000,000,000 francs. The interest of this sum amounts to an annual charge of 12,526,000,000 francs, or more than half the total of the present budget estimate of 24,930,000,000 francs.

Hoover Optimistic On Foreign Trade

Commenting on America's foreign trade, Secretary Hoover said this week.

"In considering the comparative figures on export and imports, the very great fall in prices must be taken into account. The monetary value of foreign trade no longer indicates its real comparative volume. For instance, the export of wheat and its products actually increased in July this year over July of last year."

Exports to Europe during July amounted to $180,000,000, against $341,000,000 in July, 1920. In the seven months ended with July the total was $1,437,000,000, against $2,692,000,000 during the corresponding 1920 period. Imports fom Europe during July aggregated $57,000,000, against $119,000,000 during July, 1920, and for the seven months $433,000,000, in contrast to $785,000,000 in the corresponding 1920 months.

Exports to South America in July were $16,000,000, against $45,000,000 in July, 1920, and for the first seven months of the year, $201,000,000, against $331,000,000 in the corresponding 1920 period.

Imports from South America aggregated $20,000,000 in July, against $73,000,000 in July, 1920, and for the seven months $183,000,000, against $512,000,000 in the first seven months of 1920.

Great Britain's War Issues Higher

The market value of the principal outstanding securities issued by the British Government for war purposes has appreciated approximately £150,000,000 during the last half year and gave an increased investment worth to large bank holdings of Government issues, according to detailed figures received by the Bankers Trust Company. The increase in market values of the issues between January 1 and July 1, 1921, is as follows:

Security	Increased market value
3½ per cent war loan	£ 2,899,875
4½ per cent war loan	608,000
4 per cent war loan	3,528,000
5 per cent war loan	107,211,500
4 per cent funding loan	15,262,500
4 per cent Victory bonds	16,990,750

Foreign Exchange Trend

	High	Low	Close	Last Week
London—				
Cables	373	367⅞	373	368¼
Checks	372½	369⅛	372½	367¾
Paris—				
Cables	785	774	785	773
Checks	784	773	784	772

The following quotations are for checks:

	High	Low	Close	Last Week
Antwerp	7.62	7.45	7.62	7.53
Italy	4.42	4.27	4.42	4.24
Switzerland	17.11	16.97	17.11	16.92
Holland	31.71	31.11	31.71	31.03
Sweden	21.80	21.60	21.75	21.50
Norway	13.83	13.40	13.80	13.30
Denmark	17.87	17.12	17.87	16.70
Finland	1.56	1.53	1.53	1.55
Spain	13.10	12.95	13.10	12.94
Germany	1.20	1.14	1.17	1.22
Greece	5.68	5.60	5.68	5.60
Austria	.13	.12	.13	.12
Czecko Sl.	1.22	1.18	1.20	1.19
Roumania	1.24	1.20	1.20	1.22
Poland	.05	.04	.04	.05
Jugo-Sl.	.57	.56	.56	.56
Canada	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00

THE TREND IN COMMODITIES

New Loss in Cotton Crop

Further decline in the condition of the cotton crop during August caused a reduction of 1,166,000 bales in the estimated final production as compared with the amount forecast a month ago, production this year was forecast Thursday at 7,037,000 bales of 500 pounds gross by the department of agriculture, which based its estimate on the condition of the crop Aug. 25 at 49.3 per cent of a normal. This is the smallest yield since 1893, and the lowest August condition ever reported by the government.

The production was forecast a month ago at 8,203,000 bales, based on the July 25 condition of the crop, which was 64.7 per cent of a normal. Last year's crop was 13,439,603 bales and the Aug. 25 condition was 67.5 per cent of a normal. The average condition of the crop on Aug. 25 for the ten years, 1911-20, is 67.7 per cent. The decline in condition from July 25 to Aug. 25 was 15.4 points, compared with an average decline of 7.7 points for the ten years.

Cotton prices jumped rapidly after the government figure was announced, and December at a late price of 17.69c showed a net gain on the day of 1.35c. Following are comparative figures

	This Week	Last Week
October	16.34	15.20
December	16.70	15.32
March	16.75	15.37
May	16.77	15.77

World Wheat Crop Shows Gain

Statistics from sixteen countries, including the United States, which normally produce about 50 per cent of the total wheat crop of the world, indicate a production this year of approximately 1,953,000,000 bushels, or about 7,000,000 bushels more than they did last year, the Department of Agriculture announced. The estimate is based on reports up to August 15.

The Canadian crop was reported as progressing favorably, while in Northern, Central and Western Europe, despite the continued drought, the outlook was spoken of generally in favorable terms. The Russian agricultural situation was reported as in a serious state and no exports were expected from that country. Crops in India were reported as suffering from drought, but in North Africa the harvesting turned out somewhat better than it did last year. In the southern hemisphere, including Australia and Argentina, conditions were reported as favorable.

Weekly Grain Letter

WHEAT—Rules at a moderate advance above the figures at the corresponding time last week. Receipts in the Northwest region have taken on considerably larger proportions than those of preceding weeks and similarly Canadian receipts have increased. Premiums in both the Northwestern markets and Canadian have during the last few days sustained declines due to the increased arrivals. Opposed to these facts is the constant large export demand and shipments abroad on a very large scale. The steps to facilitate agricultural exports in addition to the requirements necessary to relieve conditions in Russia, justify the conclusion that there will be little or no letup in the demand for our supply. We consequently anticipate higher prices.

CORN—Owing to a considerable increase in receipts, prices are somewhat below the levels of the previous week. Prices, however, are relatively low and eventually shipments from the country will probably be proportioned according to the price level, so that even though supplies prove to be exceptionally liberal, little further decline may be expected.

OATS—Show very little change from the prices ruling a week ago. Another considerable increase in the visible supply occurred, so that now stocks are about 50,000,000 bushels larger than those of a year ago.

Steel Workers Accept Wage Cut

The new schedule of reduced wages announced recently by the United States Steel Corporation went into effect last Monday in the corporation's mills in the Pittsburgh district without any outward sign of protest.

Figures obtained tonight indicate that Carnegie mills will operate this week at about 35 per cent of capacity. With thousands of mill workers already out of work, those who have jobs evince no inclination to quibble over wage scales or working conditions, realizing that a horde of unemployed men would rush to fill every job that might be vacated.

Iron and Steel Situation

The Iron Trade Review says: Although the improvement from week to week has been scarcely noticeable, the last days of August find the iron and steel market in an encouraging, but far from satisfactory position. An advance of $1 in the price of foundry iron is the outstanding feature of the week's trading in pig iron. No. 2 foundry is quoted at $21, valley and Chicago furnace, and prices in other districts are firmer.

Owing to labor difficulties in the Connellsville region, coke prices have stiffened, furnace fuel now being quoted at from $3 to $3.25, ovens.

Japan and China continue to figure prominently in export business. American exporters have sold 400 tons of black sheets, 15,000 base boxes of tin plate and 2,100 tons of 60-pound rails to Japan. A Chinese buyer is placing orders for 400 cars and 37 locomotives involving about $3,250,000. The Pressed Steel Car Co. has received an order for 53 steel passenger cars from the Tientsin railway.

Copper Sells at 12 Cents

For the first time in several weeks sales of copper have been made again at 12 cents per pound. Business has been done recently at slightly below that figure. The fact that domestic consumers have paid the 12-cent price is taken to indicate that there is little of the low-priced copper obtainable now.

HALTS OIL CONFISCATION

Under a ruling handed down this week by the Mexican Supereme Court, the Mexican government is enjoined from confiscating American and other oil properties acquired before May, 1917. The effect of this decision on oil and mineral lands would form a precedent for similar decisions relative to agrarian lands and to property within the zones of Mexico in which the holding of titles by foreigners was prohibited. The decision especially applies to the Texas Oil Company, as it enjoins the officials of the Mexican department of commerce and industry from denouncing rights of lands held by this company.

Government officials are optimistic that a compromise agreement on the petroleum export taxes will be reached this week between the American oil company heads now in Mexico City and Secretary of the Treasury De la Huerta.

FOREIGN CREDIT CORP'N

The Foreign Credit Corporation is in process of liquidation after two years of activity in the financing or foreign trade undertakings. The reason for liquidating the concern, was that with the decline of foreign trade in the last year the banks interested found that the business it handled could more economically be taken care of by the banks themselves.

U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS

Quoted by C. F. Childs & Company

Price range for week ending Sept. 1, 1921

	High	Low	Close	Yield
2s Consols (After Apr. 1930)	101	100½	101	*1.96
4s Old (After Feb. 1925)	105¼	104½	105⅛	*2.63
2s Panama, 1936-38	101	100½	101	1.98
3s Panama, June, 1961	79	75	78	4.18
3s Conversion (After Apr. 1943)	82	76	82	4.34
Liberty Loan—				
3½s, 1932-47	87.74	87.40	87.48	4.31
1st 4s, 1932-47	87.60	87.60	87.60	4.85
2nd 4s, 1927-42	87.78	87.60	87.72	4.94
1st, 2nd Conv. 4¼s, 1932-47	....	....	....	...
1st 4¼s, 1932-47	87.98	87.70	87.70	5.11
2nd 4¼s, 1927-42	87.78	87.60	87.66	5.21
3rd 4¼s, 1928	91.98	91.72	91.80	5.64
4th 4¼s, 1933-38	88.00	87.76	87.80	5.33
Victory Loan—				
3¾s, 1922-23	98.98	98.74	98.96	4.36
4¾s, 1922-23	98.98	98.74	98.96	5.38

*Based upon assumed maturity.

U. S. TERRITORIAL BONDS

Philippine 4s, Feb. 1934	5¾% Basis	6½% Basis
Hawaiian 4s, Aug. 1941	5¾%	6½%
Porto Rican 4s, Jan. 1937	5¾%	6½%
D. of C. 3.65s, Aug. 1924	97	92

PAYMENTS TO RAILROADS

Since enactment of the transportation act in 1920, up to August 27, 1921, the United States treasury has paid out to railroads a grand total of $658,744,216 in partial reimbursement for war claims, government guarantees and deficits incurred during federal control.

IN THE REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE LINE

Building Material Prices Stiffen

Present conditions point to early resumption of building activities, but they point also to rising prices on certain building materials. For instance, window and plate glass show price lifting tendencies, also various grades of lumber, including laths and mill work.

General disturbance of steel prices has unbalanced the structural steel price situation at a time when it seemed as though some stability would develop. There is, at least, some improvement reported in inquiry, especially for material to be delivered in 1922, but now that another price cut has occurred some of this business may not be closed until the latter part of this year. There has been a slight increase in tonnage. Prices seem to depend entirely upon specification.

Demand for both common and pressed brick has increased in the last few days owing to the great number of dwellings under way and a few important apartment buildings. Common brick is in plentiful supply, and quite a lot of second-hand brick is being sold.

Building materials for the most part are well sustained in prices. Reaction in steel prices has, in the recent past, been the forerunner of price changes in some of the other basic building materials, but market authorities do not seem to think that such will be the case in the current instance.

The factor making for higher glass prices is due, first, to a great disturbance in the glass making labor market in Belgium, and, second, to the fact that about one-third of the American window glass producing capacity has closed indefinitely. The other two-thirds of the American glass industry is operating at about 25 per cent of capacity.

Stocks in jobbers' hands are now extremely light and replacement, they report, is becoming increasingly difficult. This scarcity has tended to advance jobbing prices of window glass.

Up to recently the inflow of Belgian glass has forced American manufacturers to meet the foreign competition on prices, but the enforced closing of the European mills, due to labor disturbances, has not only stopped the acute rivalry for a market, but has made it necessary for the American manufacturers to further cut production costs if possible.

Pending their success in this regard window glass production probably will be low and as supply is already greatly diminished in jobbers' hands prices are already turning upward. The situation applies with almost equal precision to the plate glass situation. There is some Belgian glass coming in, but it is going to the Pacific coast in fulfillment of large orders placed a long time ago. The Eastern market is practically free just now from Belgian glass competition.

Permits for Homes Increase Largely

More building permits for homes and apartments were issued during August than during any August in eight years, according to figures given out by the Chicago building department. The following is a comparative table of permits issued during July and August of this year and August last year:

	Aug., 1920	July 1921	Aug., 1921
Residences	185	510	656
Apartments	11	124	195
Factories	99	86	150
Others	13	34	50
Totals	308	754	1,051

Edward H. Nordlie, chief plan examiner, perdicts that 5,000 additional homes and apartments will be completed in time for the signing of new leases Oct. 1.

The list shows that the tendency toward individual homes is growing, and while the number of permits issued is infinitely small compared with the great need for housing, they indicate that the long looked for building boom is on its way.

Smash Union Strike in Frisco

A four months' tie-up in the building industry in San Francisco ended this week when several thousand union craftsmen returned to work on the employers' terms, which included a cut of 7½ per cent. in wages. The union men voted to return as individuals on the best terms they could obtain, without formal recognition by the unions of the open shop basis.

The terms of the employers provide they may engage any craftsmen they wish.

St. Louis & San Francisco

Directors of the St. Louis & San Francisco have voted to pay a semi-annual interest installment of 3 per cent on the adjustment bonds, and an annual interest of 6 per cent on the income bonds of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company, both payable Oct. 1, 1921.

Industrials

AMERICAN AGR. CHEMICAL

Annual report of the American Agricultural Chemical Company for the year ended June 30, 1921, shows a deficit after federal taxes, charges and inventory adjustments of $11,158,442, This compares with a surplus of $5,281,562 equal after preferred dividends to $11.18 a share on the common stock in the preceding year. The profit and loss surplus stood at $2,669,950, against $18,105,306 on June 30, 1920, and shows that the company lost not only all of its profits during bumper war years but has actually been reduced from a surplus of $8,492,967 on June 30, 1914, a normal year.

In spite of the issuance of $30,000,000 new bonds during the year which were utilized to reduce bank loans and retire in full $5,035,900 debenture bonds outstanding June 30, 1920, the company still had $15,522,000 notes payable compared with $17,880,000 the previous year. Furthermore, although the price of inventories was written down over $5,000,000, this item still stood at $18,339,871, against $17,178,292 the previous year. Receivables stood at over $40,000,000.

CUBA CANE SUGAR

The precipitate drop of Cuba Cane Sugar securities recently, particularly of its debentures, brought forth many inquiries as to whether or not there was anything new in the company's affairs. In official circles, however, it was stated that there had been no new developments and that plans for financing to take care of its corporate needs were still being formulated. Its common stock declined fractionally to 7½ and its preferred dropped more than 2 points to 17¼, while its convertible debentures declined about 7 points to a new low mark of 52½.

UNITED RETAIL STORES

The decline in the market value of various securities held by the United Retail Stores has not been so bad for that company as is popularly supposed, according to authoritative information. Retail Stores owns less than 9 per cent of the outstanding capitalization of Montgomery Ward & Co. It owns also 308,000 shares of United Cigar Stores common, on which it has received 11½ per cent in dividends since January, or at the annual rate of 16¾ per cent. These holdings of Cigar Stores are valued at around $46,000,000, and its investment in the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company is carried at $4,000,000. Retail also has 400,000 shares in its candy subsidiary purchased at $1 a share, in contrast to their present market price of around $5, as well as a small interest in Gilmer, Inc., which operates a chain of retail merchandise shops in the South. With the exception of Cigar Stores, Retail Stores' interest in all its companies is a minority interest. Dividends accruing to Retail Stores from its holdings of Cigar Stores and R. J. Reynolds are sufficient to maintain the $6 dividend on Retail Stores stock.

WHITE MOTORS

White Motors is showing some improvement in business since cut in prices of $200 to $500 a truck was announced in June. Inventories stood at practically $23,000,000 December 31, 1920, against $6,800,000 December 31, 1916. Total current liabilities stood at $10,800,000 December 31, 1920, against $1,500,000 December 31, 1916.

Bank loans stood at $7,200,000 at end of last year, but it is understood these have been reduced materially in the last four months. White Motors will probably show no earnings for the stock this year, according to Cleveland advices, but the company will be strongly entrenched financially by continuing to reduce bank loans out of proceeds from finished stock. The company has taken on more employes recently and business prospects are considered bright.

It is said cash on hand is now approximately $2,500,000, against $1,500,000 December 31, 1920. The quarterly dividend payment amounting to $500,000 must be met out of this cash on September 30.

SEARS ROEBUCK

Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s sales in August showed a decrease of $3,794,520, or 23.32 per cent, as compared with the same month of 1920. Both in amount and in percentage this is the smallest decrease reported by the company in any month this year; but in August last year the contraction in business had already begun. Comparative figures follow:

		Decrease	% Dec.
January	$ 15,597,766	$13,893,210	47.11
February	14,003,299	14,198,768	50.35
March	20,105,904	7,372,042	26.83
April	16,375,290	5,448,851	24.97
May	12,239,178	5,465,945	30.87
June	11,093,854	4,673,821	29.64
July	10,676,283	6,066,981	36.24
August	12,477,430	3,794,520	23.32
Totals ...	$112,569,004	$60,914,138	35.11

CUNARD STEAMSHIP LINE

A by-law providing for new financing was adopted at a meeting of the shareholders of the Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, this week, and an issue of $6,000,000 first mortgage collateral trust 7 per cent bonds, secured by pledge of not more than $8,400,000 par value of company's 5 per cent debenture stock or bonds will be offered. Interest on the new issue will not represent an additional charge, as it takes the place of interest of bank overdrafts.

MOTOR PRODUCTS CORPN.

The Motor Products Corporation announces arrangements have been made for the purchase and retirement by the corporation of 32,000 of the 80,000 shares of capital stock at $50 a share.

WAR FINANCE BONDS

Issuance of War Finance Corporation short term bonds may begin soon if Congress enacts pending legislation to authorize the corporation to make advances for agricultural and railroad relief. A large demand is likely to be made on the corporation for funds.

With authority to issue between $2,000,000,000 and $3,000,000,000 of obligations, as Congress may finally determine, officials explained the corporation would probably go about obtaining funds as the need arose. It might begin with the issuance of between $50,000,000 and $100,000,000 in short term bonds, maturing in six months or a year and with interest at the most favorable rate prevailing. At present the rate might be as low as 5½ per cent on six months' paper, it was said. The corporation could continue issuance of bonds in blocks sufficient to meet immediate needs without flooding the market, it was said. As they matured they could be retired with the repayments from loans advanced by the corporation or by the proceeds of new issues.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

A circular sent to its stockholders by the General Electric Company states that orders now being received are in excess of any year prior to 1917. The company says it has $40,000,000 cash on hand and no current liabilities other than taxes and ordinary accounts. In regard to stock dividends it proposes for the better protection of its stockholders to pay a dividend of $5 a share, payable annually, in the place of the 2 per cent semi-annual dividend now declared. Under this plan the holders of two shares of the present stock will receive one certificate of $10 of a fixed dividend stock, enabling the small shareholder to add conveniently to his holdings.

MOLINE PLOW PLAN

Banking interests of this city which are redrafting the reorganization plan for the Moline Plow Company, are understood to have about completed their work, and it is expected that the plan will be in New York for approval of the local bankers early next week. The original plan, presented ten days ago, contained so many things to which New York banking interests objected and made amendment that it was found necessary to redraft practically the entire plan.

STOCK YARDS PAYS 70%

Directors of the St. Louis National Stock Yards Company have declared a stock dividend out of surplus of 70 per cent, for distribution to stockholders of the company, in the near future. The company now has authorized $5,000,000 capital stock, of which $4,300,000 is outstanding in shares of $100 par value. The stock dividend will increase the outstanding stock of the company to approximately $7,310,000.

CITIES SERVICE OIL

Cities Service Oil Company of Texas has completed and placed in operation in Galveston a new station for the handling of Mexican fuel oil. In addition to supplying other industries in Galveston this station will take care of all the fuel oil requirements of the Brush Electric Company, the large public utility subsidiary of Cities Service Company in that port.

COLORADO FUEL

The report of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for the second quarter of 1921 shows a deficit of $273,752, after interest, taxes, etc., against a surplus of $1,162,571 before depreciation in the corresponding 1920 quarter. Its gross receipts were $7,990,093, against $14,239,347, and operating expenses $7,307,603, against $12,109,074. Other income of $101,277 contrasted with $128,210 and interest charges, taxes, etc., totalled $686,690, against $711,602. Depreciation charges amounted to $370,629, against $384,310. For the first half of the year the company had a surplus of $231,775 after charges, which amounted to 67 cents a share earned on its common stock after deducting its preferred dividends, which contrasts with $4.15 a share earned in the corresponding 1920 period. Gross receipts for the six months were $18,018,835 and operating expenses $16,239,247.

COCA COLA DIVIDEND

The directors of the Coca-Cola Company have declared the regular semi-annual dividend on its preferred stock, amounting to 3½ per cent, payable on October 1 to stock of record on September 15. The dividend is the one on which action was deferred at the company's June meeting, in which it was regularly scheduled for declaration.

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE

Bankers interested in Columbia Graphophone insist that there is no change in its situation. The company has reduced its debt since the first of the year and has reached the point where its monthly operations are resulting in a slight profit. No dividend on its preferred stock will be paid, it is understood, until its bank loans will have been paid off.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD SALES

Kelly-Springfield earnings in July had the biggest showing in its history. Net, after all charges, were $600,000. Sales since March have increased each month. In March they amounted to $1,400,000, while those of April jumped $100,000. In May the sales were $2,000,000; in June, $2,400,000, and in July, $2,800,000.

BONUS TO "STUDE" MEN

Ninety-one anniversary and 77 vacation checks totaling $10,709, were distributed among factory employes of the Studebaker corporation at the close of work Saturday. The checks are given as a reward for continuous service. The total of this distribution was $7,000 under that of the previous week.

PIERCE OIL GETS CONTRACT

The Pierce Oil Corporation has closed a year's contract with the Atlantic Gulf Oil Corporation. Under it the latter will transport by pipe line 25,000 barrels of Pierce's crude oil daily to Port Lobos. A shipping contract has been made with the Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies Steamship Lines for the transportation of that oil to the Pierce refineries at Tampico and Texas City, Texas.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Rumors regarding the safety of the General Electric dividend were deferred, for the current quarter at least, when its directors announced this week that they have declared its regular quarterly dividend of $2 a share, payable on October 15 to its stock of record on September 9. Action on its 2 per cent, semi-annual stock dividend is not due until November. General electric stock in consequence recovered all its losses, and from a low around 109 for its stock rose to 124.

KEYSTONE TIRE CO.

The Keystone Tire Company reports a net operating loss of $247,018 for the first six months of the year. Tota deficit after taxes and charges is $279,729. A statement accompanying the report says this deficit is wholly a book-keeping loss, due to reserve accounts for depreciation, etc., as of December 31, which will be adjusted at the end of this year.

FORD'S OUTPUT OF CARS

Previous records are broken in the present output of the Ford Motor Co. The report for the fiscal year ending July 31 shows a production of 980,454 cars and trucks, only 16,216 less than the output for the 1920 fiscal year due to the shutdown. The total Ford production to the end of July was 5,423,559 cars and trucks.

MIDDLE STATES OIL

C. N. Haskell, chairman of the board of the Middle States Oil Corporation, announced this week that Middle States new subsidiary, the United Oil Producers Corporation, has purchased from the Shamrock Oil Corporation four producing leases at South Bend and two at Breckenridge, Texas.

R'Y STEEL SPRING

The directors of the Railway Steel Spring Company have declared the regular $2 quarterly dividend on its common stock, payable on September 30 to its stock of record on September 17 and its regular $1.75 quarterly preferred stock dividend, payable on September 20 to its stock of record on September 6.

REPUBLIC RUBBER DEAL

The conferences between Frank Sieberling, former president of the Goodyear Rubber and Tire company, and interests in the Republic Rubber corporation, have come to naught, owing to failure on both sides to agree on terms for the proposed purchase by Mr. Sieberling and his associates of the Republic company's properties.

PRESSED STEEL CAR

The Pressed Steel Car Company has received an order for fifty-three steel passenger cars from the Tientsin Railway of China. The cars are to be of modern design and equipped as are similar ones operated over American railways. The value of the order is placed at several million dollars.

AM. SUGAR REF'G. CO.

Eastern advices state that the American Sugar Refining Company, at an early date, will need to borrow, through new financing, $25,000,000. The directors will meet early in August to consider dividends when the above proposed financing will be discussed.

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES

According to President Lamont the American Steel Foundries has no bank loans and quick assets of $17,000,000 compare with $2,500,000 of current liabilities.

COLORADO FUEL & IRON

The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company has closed down its plant at Pueblo, Colo. Lack of demand for steel products.

FISKE RUBBER CO.

Directors of the Fiske Rubber Company have passed the usual quarterly dividend on the first and second preferred stocks, due at this time. These stocks have been paying at the rate of 1¾ per cent quarterly, or 7 per cent annually.